THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VIII—No 116 PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE SOUTH.

VIRGINIA.

The Blacks in Council Over a Forcible Distribution of the Lands—Arrest of Lindsay, the Colored Delegate, in Richmond, and of Judge Parker, of Winchester.

Major Frank A. Butts, formerly Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau in King William county, paid a visit on Saturday to his friends in that county. Sixty or seventy negroes had assembled at the Court House on that day with their candidate elect to the convention, one E. W. Massie, to have a jubilee over their victory. Major Butts was quietly playing backgammon with a friend in the parlor of the hotel, when he heard furious yells and shouts from the negroes, daring him to come out, threatening to take his life—"We will have his heart's blood," "We will kill the —— Rebel on sight," etc. etc.

Major Butts drew his pistol and was about to go out and meet them, but was dissuaded by his friends. He then went before a magistrate and sued out a warrant for the arrest of the ringleaders, but the officer who went to execute it was defied by the negroes, who were banded together and refused to be arrested, they said, by a Rebel officer or tried before a Rebel Court. Major Butts reported the affair at headquarters in Richmond to-day, and General Schofield will take prompt measures to have the parties arrested and brought to justice.

A lady near Lynchburg has revealed to the civil authorities of that city a plot overheard by her on her husband's plantation formed by negroes to kill certain white and colored men who had become distasteful to them. Two of the ringleaders have been arrested and partially examined. The offense of the negroes obnoxious to these conspirators is that they voted the conservative ticket.

I learn from a gentleman just from Winchester, Va., that Judge Richard A. Parker, Judge of the Thirteenth Circuit, in the State of Virginia, was arrested on Monday by an order emanating from the Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau in Winchester. The charge against him is that Union men cannot get justice from him. The immediate cause of his arrest appears to be that a suit has been brought in his court by the Methodist Church South, of Winchester, for the recovery of the church building, which has been taken possession of by the Northern wing of the Church. Judge Harris, of an adjoining circuit, has lately decided a similar suit in favor of the Southern wing of the Church, and it is said the arrest was made to prevent a similar decision by Judge Parker.

No report of this arrest, the facts of which I obtain from Colonel Wall, the delegate from Frederick county, has been made at headquarters in Richmond.

I am informed from Richmond, Va., this evening that Lewis Lindsay, one of the negro delegates elect to the Constitutional Convention, was arrested this morning for using incendiary language, by order of General Schofield, and bailed in the sum of $1000 for his appearance before a Military Commission to be examined.

The following report has been made to General Schofield by the officers who arrested him:—

"HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDANT, RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 11, 1867.—Major-General J. M. Schofield, Commanding First Military District, State of Virginia—General:—I have the honor to inform you that I have arrested and held to bail in the sum of $1000, Lewis Lindsay, a citizen of the city of Richmond, for using language in a speech delivered by him on or about the 9th day of November, 1867, calculated to incite the colored against the white citizens of Richmond. I would most respectfully recommend that a military commission be appointed to examine into the nature of this speech, and to punish, if found guilty, or to acquit the party charged with uttering the same. I am, General, most respectfully, your obedient servant. PAUL R. HAMBRICK,
Second Lieut. 45th Infantry, Military Commander.

The following detail for the Court of Inquiry in the case of Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas B. Rose was published to-day. Brevet Brigadier-General George Stoneman, Colonel of the 21st United States Infantry; Major D. Woodruff, 21st Infantry; Brevet Major W. H. Brown, Captain 5th Cavalry; Brevet Major C. Rodney Layton, 11th Infantry, Judge Advocate.

I have just learned that the negroes in Mecklenburg and the adjoining counties of Virginia are now debating in their secret leagues whether they shall take possession of the land of the whites by violence on the 1st of January, if Congress do not give it to them as they say has been promised. The radical delegates from Mecklenburg to the Convention are urging them to take the lands of the whites at all hazards. None of the negroes will hire themselves unless they get possession of the entire plantation, horses, mules, and tools. The negroes are all armed and the whites are not. Much fear of a war between the races is felt in this portion of the State.—*N. Y. Herald.*

ALABAMA.

The Proposition to Remove the Cotton Tax—Congress Petitioned to Take Away the Lands from the Planters—The Franchise Question.

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 12.—The Convention met to-day, but very little business was transacted.

William Rapier, colored, offered a resolution providing for the payment of all debts contracted during the Rebellion at whatever was the value of the depreciated paper then circulating at the par value of said paper.

Mr. Bingham offered a resolution in regard to persons who had been paid sums of money since the close of the war on account of services during the Rebellion rendered to the States.

Mr. Reynolds presented a petition for the consideration of the Committee on the Cotton Tax, memorializing Congress to remove the tax on cotton. The report represented that the tax was in most instances greater than the value of the land and petitioned Congress, if it did not remove the said tax, to take away the land from the planters of the cotton, and instead of exacting the tax to allow them to work the lands as common property.

The debate on the report of the Franchise Committee was then resumed. Various amendments were proposed, and pending the discussion the Convention adjourned.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Prohibitory Law—No Further Prosecutions for its Violation.

BOSTON, Nov. 12.—The voice of the people against radical legislation has already been observed by the Governor. A day or two ago he instructed the Chief State Constable to make no further liquor seizures or prosecutions for selling, and to-morrow an order will be sent out to the deputies stating that in accordance with instructions from headquarters and in response to the desires, of the people as expressed at the late election there are to be no further prosecutions for violation of the prohibitory law. The constabulary will be abolished and the prohibitory law repealed as soon as the Legislature assembles.

NEW YORK.

Weston on His Travels.

LYONS, Nov. 12.—Weston, the pedestrian, arrived at Weedsport at five minutes past eight o'clock last night, and left this morning at half-past five o'clock, arriving at this place at five minutes before twelve. He remained here for dinner and proceeded on his tramp at two o'clock this afternoon. He will reach Buffalo to-morrow night, and on Thursday will leave Buffalo for Erie, Pa., and make his third attempt to accomplish one hundred miles in twenty-four consecutive hours.

FROM EUROPE.

ITALY AND ROME.

The Pope's Encyclical—His Reference to Italian Aspirations.

From the Giornale di Roma, Oct. 26.

The following is that portion of the Papal encyclical relating to the men who demand that Rome be made the capital of Italy:—

Venerable Brethren:—Health and apostolic benediction. Cast your eyes around you, venerable brethren, and you will see and deeply deplore with us the detestable abominations which now chiefly desolate unhappy Italy. As for us, we most humbly adore the impenetrable judgment of God, who has been pleased that we should live at this sorrowful period, when, by acts of a few men, and notably of those who govern and direct public affairs in most unhappy Italy, the venerable commandments of God and the law of the Holy Church are utterly despised, and impiety uplifts its head unpunished and triumphs. Hence, all the iniquities, all the evils and the injuries, we behold with the utmost grief of our soul. Hence these numerous arrays of men who walk in impiety, serving under the standard of Satan, upon whose front is written "lies." Turning their mouths against Heaven they blaspheme God, soil and despise all that is sacred, and treading under foot all Divine and human laws, breathe out carnage like rapacious wolves, losing their souls by their great sins, carrying away by violence the goods of others, afflicting the feeble and poor, increasing the number of unhappy widows and orphans, and in the corruption of their hearts shamefully satiating themselves with bad passions, to the great injury of society itself. It is by this race of lost men that we are now surrounded, venerable brethren. Actuated by a spirit altogether diabolic, these men desire to unfold the standard of lies, even in our beloved city, near the chair of St. Peter, the centre of truth and Catholic unity. And the chiefs of the Piedmontese Government, who ought to repress such men, do not blush to support them with all their zeal, and to give them arms and all accessaries, and to pave for them the way to the city. But let them tremble, although placed at the supreme head of a civil power, for by this perverse conduct they come under the weight of ecclesiastical chastisement and censures. And though in the humility of our heart we do not cease to pray, and with our might supplicate God, rich in mercy, that He may bring these unfortunate men to a salutary penitence, and into the right path of justice, religion, and piety, we cannot be silent on the grave dangers to which we are exposed in this dark hour. We await with an entirely tranquil mind the course of events, whether they be brought about by deceit, by calumny, by treachery and criminal falsehood, for we place all our hope and all our confidence in God, the Author of our salvation, who is our stay and our courage in all our tribulations, who does not suffer that those who trust in Him should be confounded, who discovers the snares of the wicked and breaks the strength of sinners. In the meantime, we cannot refrain, venerable brethren, from pointing out first to you, and to all the faithful committed to your charge, the extremely sad condition and the serious danger in which we now find ourselves by the acts of the Piedmontese Government in especial. In fact, although we are defended by the bravery and devotion of our most faithful army, which has given proof, by its exploits, of almost heroic courage it is nevertheless evident that it cannot long resist the more considerable numbers of these most iniquitous aggressors. And although we experience great comfort from the filial piety testified to us by the remainder of our subjects, reduced to a small number by criminal usurpers, we are reduced to regret deeply that they themselves necessarily feel the very serious dangers with which they are assailed by these ferocious battalions of criminal men, who constantly terrify them with all kinds of menaces, who despoil and torment them in a thousand ways, and are further reduced to deplore other evils over which we cannot sufficiently groan."

FRANCE AND ITALY.

Highly Important Circular of General Menabrea to the Italian Diplomatic Agents Abroad.

Florence (Nov. 1), by Telegraph to Reuter's Bureau.

The September Convention, in stipulating on the one hand the evacuation of the Pontifical territory by the French troops, imposed at the same time upon Italy obligations which are very heavy and very difficult of fulfilment. We, however, accepted them with the sincere and absolute desire to use every effort to secure their being observed. Contrary to the laws, and notwithstanding the reiterated declarations of the Government, several bands have succeeded in penetrating into the provinces of the Pontifical States by eluding the surveillance of the troops; but, in consequence of the topographical configuration of the territory, the considerable extent of the line which it was necessary to guard, and taking into account the right of every citizen to travel without hindrance, one may conceive it was an impossibility for the corps of observation to successfully prevent such occurrences. The difficulties of the matter did not certainly escape the penetration and perspicacity of the high contracting powers when they signed the Convention. It will be remembered that the term fixed for the execution of this arrangement was precisely established at a time when a reconciliation might have taken place between the Holy See and Italy, or at least a *modus vivendi* might have been arrived at between adjoining Governments which would have rendered reciprocal relations possible. This hope has been deceived, not indeed because the Government of the King omitted aught which could have tended towards the attainment of this aim, but because it always met with resistance from the Holy See, and even sometimes severe censure for having promulgated necessary laws. It is therefore not surprising if the crisis which we regret has now taken place. The Government of the Emperor, in a document published in the *Moniteur*, declared that the French troops had no object of any hostile character towards Italy, and that the Imperial Government did not intend by any means to renew an occupation the entire gravity of which it fully estimated.

The King's Government, while highly appreciating these declarations, cannot yet feel convinced that actual circumstances rendered an act of this character necessary. The Imperial Government cannot but be aware that the September Convention was concluded especially with a view to replace the Holy See in the usual position of all other principalities, which should themselves provide for their own safety.

One may in truth assert that the spirit of the Convention has not always been observed in this respect; but, be this as it may, it is a fact that the troops enrolled by the Pontifical Government have sufficed for the defense of their flag. But although they thus fulfilled the object assigned to them, the Imperial Government, despite our reiterated observations and protestations, judged otherwise, and decided to intervene. The formal declarations we have recently made that we would do our utmost to prevent the invasion of the armed bands—declarations which we have fulfilled—have unhappily not sufficed to change so grave a resolution.

Public opinion in Italy is deeply moved, and if the population has not been carried away to acts of gravity it is because the majority are wise, and because the country is accustomed to have full confidence in the Government of a faithful King, who guards and will ever guard their honor at the cost of any sacrifice whatsoever.

We have consulted the exigencies of our dignity and of our interest; the Government consequently has had to take upon itself the serious responsibility of ordering the troops to cross the frontier.

The step can by no means be considered by France as a hostile act. Occupying a few points in the Papal territory, the Royal troops are instructed to gain the good-will and reassure the minds of the inhabitants, and to re-establish quiet among the agitated population, which addresses itself from all sides to the King's Government, invoking its protection. The troops have orders to everywhere respect the established authority and municipalities, and to act in such manner as to avoid every conflict likely to give rise to subsequent complications.

The situation created by the September Convention having been altered by the intervention of the Imperial troops, the King's Government required to guard its rights by placing itself in an identical position with that of the other contracting Power, and thus be able to open fresh negotiations on a footing of perfect equality. Let us form earnest vows that these negotiations may lead to a definite solution, which, while satisfying the legitimate national aspirations, may at the same time secure to the chief of the Church the dignity and independence necessary for the accomplishment of its divine mission.

THE HURRICANE AT ST. THOMAS.

Further Particulars of the Terrible Destruction which Ensued.

A private letter from a gentleman who has long resided at St. Thomas gives the following account of the recent hurricane in that locality:—

"ST. THOMAS, Nov. 1.—I am able to tell you that we have all escaped with our lives. An awful hurricane burst over this island, and many neighboring towns, on Tuesday, the 29th of October, about 12 o'clock. At a quarter to 1 it was at its greatest height, and, wearied with destruction, it began to subside a little about 3, and exhausted its fury at 6 P. M. Words cannot describe this frightful tempest. No poetic imagery I ever read has come up to it. I have now witnessed the reality of a cyclone, and hope I may never again be exposed to the horrors of another. Almost every house in the place is unroofed; a large number are in ruins; those covered with shingles or tin have alone escaped. From my windows you can see the trucks of the masts and hulls of thirty vessels, totally wrecked; and in other parts of the harbor about thirty more may be seen.

"Among them, the Liverpool steamship Caribbean, which came in an hour or two before the hurricane began, the Spanish steamer Pajaro, and the royal mail steamship Derwent. As yet one hundred and ten dead bodies have been found and buried, some who were killed in their houses, and the rest, the majority, in the harbor and about the wharves. But there must be a very large number still to be found, as a frightful stench is ascending from the King's wharf, westward. The corpses are no doubt covered with *debris*, such as masts and spars, which prevent their coming up to the surface. May Divine Providence avert pestilence from us! The Pelayo and Todd steamers were driven on shore. Immense trees, totally uprooted, lie about in every direction. The rain fell heavily at the time, so that every one who had the good fortune to have a floor or cellar underneath took refuge below. In the height of the storm, the strong shutters, firmly barred, hooked, and bolted, were wrenched open, and torrents of blinding rain swept into the house, making it like an open street. I was in this predicament, and my wife handed me the nails and kept the jalousies fast whilst I nailed them to. The merchants have sustained immense losses, for besides many of the sunken vessels containing goods just shipped by purchasers from Porto Rico and elsewhere, and not insured, the warehouses were filled with merchandise which has been spoiled by the rain.

"But the worst remains to be told. The royal mail steamship Rhone was at Peter Island, about twenty miles from here, almost ready to start for Europe, and engaged in taking on board passengers, mails, and cargo from the intercolonial steamers, when the blast began. She stood out to sea, but the wind sent her on the iron-bound coast, the waves burst her boilers, she was cut in two, and about one hundred and twenty people, including her noble Captain Woolley, went down in her. About twenty-three men were saved. The royal mail steamship Wye was dashed to pieces on Buck Island, and out of seventy only thirteen escaped. The royal mail steamship Conway was driven on shore at Tortola; I do not know whether she lost any of her crew or passengers. The Caravelle, French steamer, is also reported to be a total wreck. On a rough calculation, the estimated damage to shipping and property on board and in town cannot be less than fifteen to twenty millions of dollars. You cannot imagine our situation. It is terrible. The gas works were levelled to the ground, killing a number of people; and every church and place of worship is more or less injured. If the place had been subjected to bombardment it could not present a more deplorable appearance. In the midst of the hurricane, many persons felt shocks of earthquake; I did not, but it must have been so, for there are abundant indications of it everywhere. Of the innumerable small craft, as lighters and boats, there are very few remaining. The soldiers' barracks were all blown down. The lighthouse is gone, so are the dredging-machine and telegraph. Many of the gas lamp-posts, of solid iron, were also blown down. I must write you further of particulars next mail, for I am too horrified to go on now."

CRUISE OF THE FENIAN PRIVATEER

Interesting Description at Cooper Institute.

About one thousand persons assembled at Cooper Institute last evening to listen to the narrative of Colonel Trevilian on the expedition to Ireland of the Erin's Hope, a small sailing vessel commanded by Captain Kavanagh, which left this port in May last. John Savage, Esq., President of the Fenian Brotherhood, presided. In the course of a few introductory remarks Mr. Savage dwelt upon the escape of Colonel Kelly and Captain Deasy at Manchester, and exhibited the identical handcuffs used upon the wrists of the former. At this point the audience arose and cheered most enthusiastically.

Colonel Trevilian's narrative of the departure and cruise of the Erin's Hope was interesting. This little craft was a sailing vessel of small tonnage formerly named the Alice Davis. Landings were made at various points on the Irish coast, and men sent into the country. In the words of the speaker, "The Erin's Hope touched off Galway, and looked into the mouth of the Shannon to see if any of her Majesty's gunboats were around, but none were to be seen." At no time was the little craft more than twelve miles distant from a British vessel. They were hailed and boarded by pilots and schooners.

At one time one of her Majesty's frigates was within half a mile of the Erin's Hope, and commenced signalling. The signals were answered, and the Hope was not molested. On another occasion her fast sailing saved her from capture by the coast guard. When the Erin's Hope sailed and where from, Colonel Trevilian was careful not to divulge. In all she sailed nearly ten thousand miles. The speaker concluded his remarks by stating that Fenianism is not yet dead; that two hundred thousand Fenians are watching their opportunity to pounce upon the British lion, and that arms and ammunition can be sent to Ireland from this country. The meeting was gotten up under the auspices of the Brian Boroihme Circle.—*N. Y. Herald.*

West Virginia Election—1867.

The following exhibits the complexion of the West Virginia Legislature of last year and that just elected:—

	1866.	1867.	
House, Republicans	41	43	
" Democrats	11	9	
Majority	30	34	Gain, 4
Senate, Republicans	18	19	
" Democrats	4	3	
Majority	14	16	Gain, 2

We gain 4 members in the House over last year, and 2 in the Senate. Reaction here, like gravitation, "turns the other way."

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—Stocks active and strong. Chicago and Rock Island, 96⅞; Reading, 96¾; Canton Co., 45; Cleveland and Toledo, 72½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 102½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 95; Michigan Central, 97½; Michigan Southern, 79½; New York Central, 113; Illinois Central, 129; Cumberland preferred, 33; Virginia 6s, 45; Missouri 6s, 94½; Hudson River, 123; Ten-forties, 102½; Five-twenties, 1862, 108¾; do. 1864, 105½; do. 1865, 106⅜; do. 1867, 107⅝; Seven-thirties, 105⅞. Sterling, 109½@109⅝. Money steady. Gold, 139⅝.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—Cotton dull at 18½c. Flour has advanced 10@15c.; sales of 12,600 barrels—State, $8·75@10·25; Western, $8·25@12·75; Southern, $10@14·10; California, 12@13·85. Wheat has advanced 2@3c. Corn active; mixed Western, $1·37@1·38½. Oats 1@2c. higher; Western, 77½@78c. Rye quiet. Barley dull. Provisions firmer and quiet. New mess Pork, $20 80. Whisky is dull.

SECOND EDITION

THE SCAFFOLD.

Execution of a Murderess in Clearfield County.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BROOKVILLE, Nov. 13.—Mrs. Lena Miller, a German woman, who poisoned her husband last winter, was hanged in the jail-yard here at noon She made a full confession of her crime. Several hundred persons witnessed the execution. C.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

"Fancy Men" in Town—The Races—Cold Snap, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, Nov. 13.—A considerable number of the "fancy" from Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, who were at the abortive prize-fight on the Virginia shore yesterday, and were arrested and subsequently released at Alexandria, have arrived here, *en route* homeward. Sorrell, the pugilistic negro, is home, greatly frightened at having escaped "negro suffrage."

The fall races are progressing here at the Herring Run course, and there is the usual attendance of thieves and pickpockets. The city is crowded with them.

The weather is cold and threatening to snow.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 11.—The following vessels are reported ashore in the vicinity of Cape Hatteras:—Schooner Daniel Chase, from Baltimore to Washington, N. C. She ran ashore at Ocracoke Inlet, and sunk. All on board except the mate were drowned; vessel and cargo a total loss. Schooner Adamantine, of South Carolina, is ashore on Body's Island; she has an assorted cargo, which has been safely landed. The vessel is rapidly filling with sand. Br. brig Harriet Cook, ashore at Cedar Inlet. Cargo of fustic safely landed, but the vessel is a total loss. The yacht Fashion is ashore one mile south of Body's Island. A schooner from the West Indies is ashore on Ocracoke bar. She has a cargo of sugar and molasses, which, together with the vessel is a total loss.

The barque Templar, from Rio, with coffee, sails to-night for New York. The ship St. James, from Callao, with a cargo of guano, also sails to-night for Baltimore.

The brigs Thomas Walters, Captain Merriman, from Norfolk, with a cargo of staves for Guadeloupe, and Josie A. Devereaux, from Boston, for Savannah, are anchored in the roads.

Yesterday afternoon, as a party of boys were playing on the banks of a stream near Norfolk, their attention was attracted by the efforts of a dog in digging something out of the sand. On going to his assistance they succeeded in exhuming a small coffin, made of shingles, in which they found the bodies of two infants, supposed to be twins. They were wrapped in rags, on which was written a partially obliterated name. They are supposed to have been white, and one of them had a piece of ribbon tied about its neck, probably for the purpose of strangling it. They had the appearance of having been in the ground for three or four weeks, and have evidently met with foul play. Efforts are being made to investigate the matter.

New York Internal Revenue Officers.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—It is said that the Revenue Board in New York city will, in a day or two, recommend the removal of the Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eighth District of that State. There is already a number of applicants for the place.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

The Tenth Annual Convention of the New Jersey Sunday School Association, Now in Session in Camden.

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the Tenth Annual Convention of the New Jersey Sunday School Association commenced its deliberations in the First Presbyterian Church, Camden. The proceedings were opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Hiers, of Hightstown, N. J., after which the Convention joined in singing a hymn. In the absence of the Secretary, the Rev. H. C. Westwood, D. D., of the M. E. Church, Princeton, was elected Secretary *pro tem.*

The President of the Association, James S. Mackie, Esq., of Newark, then delivered his opening address. He said that, if St. Paul had reason to "thank God and take courage," because a handful of faithful, loving friends met him at Appii Forum on his way to Rome, where persecution and final martyrdom awaited him, how should our hearts burn within us, in fervent gratitude and humble faith, as we look upon this assemblage of New Jersey Sunday School Teachers in their tenth annual convention. At the end of eighteen centuries, we recall the promise of the Author and Finisher of our faith to be with us, and meet to-day to bear testimony that the word of God standeth here. Not in the face of persecution and trials, but in the glorious liberty of a free Church and a free State, we have met to hear how goes the good fight all along the lines. We have a bright record to unfold, from whose cheering page is reflected a light so brilliant that the spots of doubt and disappointment, and the incidents of discouragement and defection will almost be forgotten. In these days, when all the energies of man's nature are quickened into almost superhuman activity and effort in all the pursuits of life, the Gospel of Christ must point the way, leading and controlling the surging column, or be trampled under the feet of the pressing multitude. There are among us none so weak, none so poor, that they cannot extend a cup of cold water from the Fountain of Life to the sorrowing, thirsty soul, and so earn the blessing:—"Inasmuch as ye did it unto one of the least of these little ones, ye did it unto me." Shall any excuse himself by saying, "I have not strength for the armor, or wealth to contribute for the cause, or opportunity to wield the weapons?" Let him then look back to the sixteenth century, and see the young monk of Erfurt exhuming the truth of a buried Gospel from the chained Bible, and tell us what strength, or gifts, or opportunities Martin Luther had, which are not multiplied a thousand fold to every earnest disciple of Christ in our day. Lifting that two-edged sword of the spirit all alone, he smote such blows upon the shackles of superstition and priestcraft that almost at a single bound the nations of the earth lifted up their free hands and disenthralled hearts in a song of grateful praise, whose echoes for three hundred and fifty years have inspired the souls of men, and which will roll on in their glorious reverberation until the human soul everywhere asserts the liberty with which the Gospel makes men free.

In closing his remarks, Mr. Mackie exhorted the faint-hearted to profit by the example of the old, lonely, unknown daughter of Africa, who, in days long past, started the first Sunday School in the United States in the city of New York.

After the singing of a hymn, several county secretaries read their reports, showing large accessions to the number of schools, teachers, and scholars.

On motion of Rev. C. S. Conkling, it was ordered that all resolutions presented to the Convention be referred to the Business Committee without debate.

A greeting from the Sunday School Association of Maryland was received, and on motion of the Rev. H. C. Westwood, D. D., the Business Committee were instructed to name a delegation to convey the salutations of this Convention to the Maryland Convention.

The Convention then adjourned, with singing and a benediction by the Rev. James Lefevre.

EVENING SESSION.

At 7½ o'clock the Convention reassembled, and listened to an address of welcome by the Rev. Mr. Whitecar. Interesting addresses were also delivered by the Rev. L. H. Eccleston, Rector of St. Matthew's Church, Philadelphia, and by Professor John S. Hart, the editor of the *Sunday School Times*. During the remainder of the evening the question-box was opened, and appropriate answers given to the questions placed therein. The Convention then adjourned until this morning, with singing and prayer.

PROCEEDINGS THIS MORNING.

The Association reassembled at 9 o'clock this morning. President James S. Mackie presided.

Previous to the commencement of the business session devotional exercises were held in the church.

Benjamin C. Lippincott was then elected Recording Secretary.

The reports of Middlesex, Atlantic, and Ocean counties were then read. They all report the Sabbath-School work as progressing. Great interest is taken in the Sabbath Schools, not only by children but by adults.

The report of the Treasurer was then read. The receipts were $817·5; expenditures, $1042·06; balance in debt, $224·56.

Rev. Dr. Mattison then read the following essay on "Sunday-School Literature":—

The subject upon which the Convention a year ago requested me to prepare an essay, to be read at this meeting, may be embodied in the question, What kind of Sunday School literature is best calculated to promote the intellectual and spiritual interests of the children and growth of our Sunday Schools?

The term "literature" employed in the resolution inviting the essay, if taken in its broadest sense, might include the periodical hymn books and other requisites of the school; but from its connections I understand it to refer mainly to what books are most suitable for Sunday School libraries.

This, it appears to me, is one of the gravest questions connected with our Sunday School work. The impression made by the books we read in childhood yet linger, while most that we merely heard has passed from memory. Our youth are in the Sabbath School but an hour or two each week, but they are often in communion with the printed pages drawn from the Sunday School library six days in the week.

The ideas brought into contact with the mind during a school session, would not ordinarily cover more than eighteen mo pages, if all printed; while our youth read, on an average, probably twenty times that amount every week, from the pages of books drawn from our Sunday School libraries. These books are read at home, where there is so little, comparatively, to divert the mind; and when the attention can be fixed and uninterrupted, can but have a well-defined and lasting impression.

In view of all these facts, and without in the least disparaging the influences of oral instruction, or the exercises of the Sunday school sessions, it is not unlikely that the reading of the books of our Sunday School libraries from week to week is exerting more influence in shaping the intellectual and moral character of our youth, and in determining their future character and destiny, than all the other exercises and agencies put together. This opinion may appear extravagant, but it is believed that reflection upon all the facts will justify the conclusion.

How momentous, then, the question, What books shall compose our Sunday School libraries?

In considering this question we should remember that we have all ages among the readers, from ten to thirty, and must adapt the library to their different stages of intellectual maturity. There are also different tastes to be taken into account. Some are fond of biography, others of books of travels, others of religious experience, and others still of natural history or doctrinal discussion.

All these circumstances are to be taken into account in the selection of Sunday School libraries, and, taken together, constitute our only safe guide in this most important and difficult work.

These things being premised, I will now indicate, and as briefly as possible, a few general principles that it seems to me ought to be recognized, and to bear sway in the selection of Sunday School literature:

First. The books need not all be religious. By religious I mean upon the subject of religion, either its doctrines or experience. Even devout Christians need to read books upon other subjects; much more the unconverted scholars and teachers of our schools. This desire is natural and innocent, and ought to be gratified. And it may be gratified not only without danger to the readers morally, but to their great intellectual profit. It follows, therefore, that no Sunday School library should be composed exclusively of books positively or affirmatively religious.

Second. No irreligious book should ever be allowed in a Sunday School library. By irreligious I mean one that inculcates false doctrines or loose morals, or excites or influences the carnal propensities of the soul, or pollutes the imagination, or in any way disparages the great evangelical truths of the Gospel; or its general influence upon the mind and heart leads away from God, and tends to confirm the soul in its habits of neglecting the great salvation. All such books should be kept out of every Sunday School library. They are the dead flies in many a pot of otherwise precious ointment, whose odor, as they pass from reader to reader, is tainting the whole school.

Third. While no library should be composed wholly of books of a strictly religious character, every library should contain a good supply of strictly religious literature.

1. Seldom as they are to be met with in our schools, the Sunday School library should contain books upon the great doctrines of Christianity. Every school has in it more or less of young Christians, who need, and desire to read upon such subjects, but who have not the necessary books at command. And it is a grave mistake to suppose that instruction in the great doctrines of Christianity is less important than it was fifty years ago. On the contrary, if there ever was a time when it became us to take heed to the doctrine, it is now. If the Bible is profitable for doctrines, why should the Sunday School ignore it?

The young men in our Sabbath Schools who love Christ, and from whom are to be drawn the future ministry of the church, and but few of whom will ever graduate from a theological school, need to read works now drawn from Sunday School libraries upon the subject of the Trinity, the fall and consequent depravity of mankind, the incarnation and proper divinity of Christ, salvation through faith in His blood, immortality of the soul, the resurrection of the body, a final and general judgment, eternal rewards and punishments, etc.

The safety and usefulness of the future Church of this land require that our youth understand these great doctrines better than they do. And to this end suitable books upon the above and kindred doctrines are not easily found. Few doctrinal works have been written for the young, and for the reason, perhaps, that there has been little or no demand for them. An opinion has seemed to prevail that Christian doctrines should have little or no place in Sunday School literature!

And yet, if search were made in the right direction. Each denomination would be able to find something to fill the chasm, and with the demand there would in time come the requisite supply. A connected series of 18mo volumes of from one to two hundred pages each, upon the great cardinal doctrines of the Gospel, and adapted to the capacity of youth—a sort of Sunday-School course of reading in theology—is to-day a desideratum in all our Sunday School libraries. True, no one denomination could provide what would be satisfactory to all; but let the Baptists have their series, the Presbyterians theirs, the Methodists theirs, etc., but let all in this way teach the doctrines of Christianity as they understand and believe them. We need, and must have, more Christian doctrine in our Sabbath School, or our religion will become unintelligent, unstable, and effeminate, and ignorance and infidelity will triumph in the land.

2. The library should have books upon Christian experience adapted to nurture the young in the ways of holy living—of this class may be reckoned the lives of holy men and women, whose memoirs have been written for our learning. The Sunday School library should include a species of religious fiction—if you please to call it such—a class of narratives not strictly biographies or histories of facts, but portraitures of character and exhibitions of principles and doctrines and experiences and moral instructions under the form of a narrative. I am aware that this is a mooted question—whether any such books should be admitted to our libraries, and yet, without pausing to discuss the issue, I could not recommend their universal exclusion.

Fourth. The library should contain a liberal supply of books neither religious nor irreligious; that is, books not upon religious subjects, either doctrinal or experimental, and yet having no irreligious bearing or tendency. Of this class are many biographies, books of travels, histories, and treatises on natural histories, discussions, inventions, and the arts. All these may interest, instruct, and benefit the young, though they may not lead directly to Christ.

These general principles being kept in mind, how shall a Sunday School secure or replenish a library?

The usual course, I believe, is to appoint a committee to purchase the books. Wherever this is done these things should always be borne in mind:—

1. That the committee consist of Christian men, known to be true to Christ and to the faith of Christ as held by the Church to which they belong.

2. They should be *intelligent*, that is men of some degree of culture, and who can discern between truth and error, wheat and tares.

3. They should be men who can give time if necessary to the important work assigned them. Just here is one of the great errors of most of our schools. They appoint committees to select books without reference to their qualifications for the work assigned them, and who can give little or no time to it, and the result is that books are bought at random, and we have thousands of books in our libraries that ought to be winnowed out, and burned and sold for old paper between this and next Sabbath.

Do you ask how this can be arrived at. I answer,

1. Put the work into the hands of a competent committee, pious, devoted to the Church, intelligent in her doctrines, and who have *time*, or will take time, to do their work well and in the fear of God.

2. As far as possible, let such Committee *examine* every book they buy. Divide the work, and take time, even if it be a week or fortnight, if necessary. Better spend a month in such an examination, and let the school wait for you than to fill a library with books that will be poisonous to the minds of our youths for years to come.

Next to a personal examination, we may rely upon those who in our respective denominations have published lists of books for Sunday School libraries. Their editors have generally been competent, and have done their work well; so that committees are generally safe in purchasing books issued at their respective publishing houses expressly for Sunday School libraries. The chief danger in this direction is, that while these books may be bound in beautiful and uniform style, too many of them may be printed from old plates, be heavy and antiquated in their style, and without the life-like aspect of our modern pages, or the charm of pictorial illustration. We have too many such books in our libraries, put in and numbered to swell the catalogue, and which we cannot well draw out because thus numbered in the list, that are obsolete and worthless, and ought to be displaced by other and better publications. But so long as committees buy them, so long our publishing houses will continue to print and sell them, and our shelves will be lumbered with so much Sunday School literature that no child will ever select or read.

4. But these different catalogues are often exhausted, and still the cry is heard—*more books*. We have read all we have, and must have fresh volumes, or stop reading. Then comes a new danger when we pass outside the catalogues of our respective denominations to buy Sunday School books in the general market. Here especially, committees should be careful how they buy books which they have not examined, and next to a personal examination of the books, the character of the house by whom they are issued may give some assurance of their orthodoxy and adaption to the purposes for which they are published. And yet, few publishers themselves read the books they publish. Large publishing houses have their critics to examine manuscripts, but the part that these critics have approved a manuscript is no proof, after all, that every such book is suitable for a Sunday School library.

5. There is special danger in purchasing these little libraries, as they are called, put up in boxes and bearing some fancy name. I speak here of those published outside of our regular denominational catalogues. Some of these are designed to steal their way into our schools, and strike a blow there at all evangelical religion. Many of them are written by Swedenborgians, Unitarians, and Universalists, and insidiously inculcate their peculiar heresies, and though written in a style as fascinating as that of the "Ruins of Empires" and embellished by the most spirited engravings, and sold at moderate prices, they are nevertheless, with all their charm and beauty, as veritable "serpents on doves' nests" as can be found in the whole range of modern literature. On these boxes or nests of beautiful books, therefore, put up in sets, published by unknown or unevangelic parties, and thrown upon the common market, let all committees beware.

There are good books put up in this way; but many of these thus issued, outside of our denominational catalogues, are of doubtful orthodoxy, and if noticed at all, needs to be carefully scrutinized. If modern infidelity, or liberal Christianity so-called, does subsidize the secular press and poison the magazine literature of the times, let us put our shrewdest detectives at the door of our Sunday School libraries, and see to it that some of their present productions in any form ever find their way through these channels to the minds of our children and youth.

Such, Mr. Chairman, are the suggestions I would submit for the consideration of the Convention upon the subject of the literature needed in our Sunday Schools, and the best methods of securing it.

Considerable discussion took place on the feasibility of all the suggestions advanced in the essay, many of the delegates being in favor of appointing a committee to superintend the purchase of books. No definite conclusion was arrived at.

Black-board exercises were then given by William H. Sutton and C. B. Stout.

The proceedings of the Association were interspersed with singing, under the leadership of Professor P. P. Van Arsdale.

At 12 o'clock the Association adjourned until 2 o'clock.

SUNDAY SCHOOL STATISTICS OF NEW JERSEY.

The following table gives the summary of the reports made by the County Secretaries:—

Number of schools	1457
" " " reporting	1283
Number holding prayer meeting	256
Number discontinued during the winter	390
Number of officers and teachers	20,715
Average attendance	16,485
Whole number of scholars	127,812
Average attendance of	91,612
Teachers who are church members	15,025
Scholars	8 599
Conversions during the year	3,728
Deaths	492
Scholars in infant class	22,469
Volumes in libraries	280,425
Missionary organizations	322
Expenses of sustaining schools	$70,214
Contributions to Benevolent Associations	$48,346

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Wednesday, Nov. 13, 1867.

There was rather more disposition to operate in Stocks this morning, and prices were firmer. Government bonds were inactive. 10-40s sold at 102, an advance of ¼. 105⅜ was bid for 7·30s; 112½ for 6s of 1881; 108¼ for '62 5-20s; 105½ for '64 5-20s; 106⅜ for '65 5-20s; and 107⅜ for July, '65, 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 101¼.

Railroad shares were dull. Pennsylvania sold at 49½, no change; Reading at 48¼, a slight advance; and Lehigh Valley at 49¾, no change; 124½ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 20 for Little Schuylkill; 56 for Minehill; 31 for North Pennsylvania; 20¾ for Catawissa preferred; and 23⅜ for Philadelphia and Erie.

Bank shares were in good demand for investments at full prices. City sold at 71, no change; and Girard at 56, no change; 95 was bid for Northern Liberties; 30 for Mechanics; 109 for Kensington; 110 for Tradesmens'; and 41 for Consolidation.

Canal shares were in fair demand. Lehigh Navigation sold largely at 30@31½, an advance of 2⅜ on the closing price last evening; and Delaware Division at 46, no change. 20 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 35 for Morris Canal; and 10 for Susquehanna Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 139½; 11 A. M., 139⅝; 12 M., 139⅝; 1 P. M., 139⅝, an advance of ⅜ on the closing price last evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$200 U S 6s, '81.rg........112	29 sh Leh N stk....ls. 30
$300 5-20s '62.cp.......c.107¾	50 do........ 30½
$350 do'65.Jy.cp.c107⅜	10 do........ 31½
$500 do'67.Jy.cp.c107⅝	100 do.....s30. 31½
$3000 U S 10-40s..cp...c..102	50 do.....s30. 31⅜
$5000 U S 7-30s...Jy.......105⅝	400 do..... ls. 31½
$5500 do...Je.........105⅝	5 sh Girard Bank.... 56
$900 City 6s, New...ls..101¼	44 sh Penna R......ls.. 49½
$500 N Pa 10s..........110	100 sh Del Div........ 46
$5000 Pa 6s, 2 series.....103⅝	200 sh Read R......... 48⅛
$1000 Pa R 1 m 6s........ 99	500 do..s60 wn.ls 48⅛
$2000 Pa R 2 m 6s........ 93½	200 do..b5&int.. 48⅝
$500 Bel Del 6s........... 83	100 sh Gr & Coates..... 31
$500 Leh N 6s '84....... 84	10 do........ 31
$1000 Read 6s '44........ 91	5 sh Acad of Music.. 72
16 sh City Bk........... 71	

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112¼@112½; do. 1862, 108¼@108⅜; do., 1864, 105¼@105⅜; do., 1865, 106⅛@106⅜; do., 1865, new, 107⅛@107¼; do., 1867, new, 107⅛@107¼; do. 5s, 10-40s, 102@102¼; do. 7·30s, June, 105⅜@105½; do., July, 105⅜@105½; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 119·40; do., October, 1864, 119·40@120; do. December, 1864, 119⅛@119¼; do., May, 1865, 117½@117¾; do., August, 1865, 116⅛@116⅜; do., September, 1865, 115¾@116¼; do. October, 1865, 115⅝@116. Gold, 139½@139⅝. Silver, 133@134½.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—Gold, 139⅝@139⅝; U. S. 6s, 1881, 112¼@112½; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 108¼@108⅜; do., 1864, 105¼@105⅜; do., 1865, 106⅛@106⅜; do. July, 1865, 107⅛@107¼; do. July, 1867, 107⅛@107¼; 5s, 10-40s, 102@102¼; U. S. 7·30s, 2d series, 105⅜@105½; 3d series, 105⅜@105½; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 119; May, 1865, 117½; August, 1865, 116½; September, 1865, 115¾; October, 1865, 115¼.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112¼@112½; old 5-20s, 108¼@108⅜; new 5-20s, 1864, 105¼@105⅜; do., 1865, 106⅛@106⅜; do., July, 107⅛@107¼; do., 1867, 107⅛@107¼; 10-40s, 102@102¼; 7·30s, June, 105⅜@105½; do., July, 105⅜@105½. Gold, 139⅝@139⅝.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13.—The Flour Market is quiet, but there seems to be more confidence in the permanency of present prices, and there is less anxiety to press sales. About 500 barrels were taken by the home consumers at $7·75@8·50 for superfine; $8·50@9·50 for extras; $10@10·75 for Northwestern extra family; $11@12·75 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., the latter rate for choice; and fancy brands at $13@14, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at $8·50@9. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat Market continues quiet. The receipts and stocks are exceedingly small, but they are fully ample for the demand. Sales of 4000 bushels common and choice Southern and Pennsylvania red at $2·20@2·50. Rye is quiet, with sales of Pennsylvania at $1·55@1·60. Corn—The demand is limited and prices weak. Sales of 2000 bushels yellow, afloat, at $1·36; 1000 bushels do., in store, at $1·37; and 12,000 bushels Western mixed, free on board, at $1·37. Oats are steady at former rates. Sales of 2500 bushels at 65@75c. for Southern and Pennsylvania. 500 bushels choice State Barley sold at $1·53. Nothing doing in Malt.

Bark is firmer. Sales of 35 hogsheads No. 1 Quercitron at $54@55 ⅌ ton.

Nothing doing in Whisky.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Disorganizing Programme of the Democracy.

From the N. Y. Times.

It must be admitted that the Republican party in Congress has, during the last couple of years, set some very bad precedents. But none that we know of quite justifies the plan provided for the Democratic party in the event of its return to power.

This plan, so far as it pertains to the Southern States, is plain enough. It amounts to no more and no less than a summary overthrow of whatever has been or may be done under the Reconstruction acts, and the unconditional restoration of the old Governments to immediate, unrestricted Congressional representation.

An attempt is made to justify this procedure by a reference to the action of the late and the present Congress. The effort, however, starts with a misstatement. The remark of the *World* that "the Republican party has educated the people to believe that Congress has the most absolute discretion in deciding what is and is not a valid State Government," is not sustained by any formal action of the party in or out of Congress. Some of its action doubtless looks that way, and some of its prominent members have put forward the pretension, and we may look for endeavors to embody it in legislation; but thus far no measure that has been passed, or that has been approved by the party, sanctions it to the extent which the *World* assumes. On the contrary, it is certain that the scheme by which a few extreme men propose to force universal suffrage upon all the States, under the pretense of guaranteeing to them republican government, would be voted down in any regular convention of the party, and will fail in Congress whenever it is brought forward.

But, it is said, Congress has already "exercised such discretion in upsetting the governments of ten States;" whence it follows "that the next Congress will be just as free to recognize new white, as this Congress is to recognize new negro governments in the Southern States." The inference is untenable because the cases are not analogous. The Democratic hypothesis is, of course, that the Rebellion, being the exercise of a reserved constitutional right, entailed no penalty; that its suppression ended the business; and that from that moment the white citizens resumed their old supremacy in the State governments and their old relations to the Union. This view, however, has been repudiated by the people now represented in the Government. It formed the issue between the Republican and Democratic parties, and was decided adversely to the latter. The open question was, whether the work of reorganizing belonged to the President or to Congress, and this, too, was decided in favor of Congress. All the "upsetting that occurred in the premises had reference to Mr. Johnson's handiwork, which had but a scant resemblance to regular organization.

Besides, whatever be the faults of the reconstruction scheme—and they are many and serious—at least it proceeds on the only principle which underlies popular government. The governments upset were irregular organizations, making small pretense to legitimacy in their origin or none to universal or impartial representation of the people concerned. While, then, Congress has exercised its authority—call it unconstitutional if you will—this, at any rate, may be urged in its behalf—that it interfered in the interest of the whole people, white and black; whereas the "discretion" which the Democrats propose to exercise, would be in favor of the whites only at the expense of black disfranchisement. The distinction is material. For, though certain classes of whites are now disfranchised, they are so small a fraction of the entire body that they do not invalidate the general argument. If the Southern governments be negro governments, therefore let us not forget that the exclusion of the whites is, as a rule, self-imposed. They are at liberty to participate in the governments on a basis of equality. They demand supremacy based on color, and the bastard Democracy of the *World* indorses their claim.

The same journal adheres to its revolutionary method of overcoming the Republican majority in the Senate. On the assumption that the Democrats will elect the next President and a majority of the next House, it suggests that the Senators whom the Southern whites may send to Washington shall unite with the Northern Democratic Senators, and that the Senate thus composed shall be recognized by the President and the House. This step, the *World* contends, "is defensible on perfectly solid grounds," but our contemporary prudently abstains from stating them. Since each Chamber has the sole right to determine the eligibility of its own members, how does the *World* propose to obtain the admission of Southern Senators, whom the majority of the existing Senate will refuse to acknowledge? The whole proceeding would be revolutionary. In the first place, the elections by whites alone, in the Southern States, would be in effect an insurrectionary movement; and the forcible intrusion of Senators, elected in pursuance of insurrection, to occupy seats already regularly filled, would be of the same character. At every stage the affair would be revolutionary. We have little fear that matters will reach this point. But the fact that it is deliberately contemplated as a part of the Democratic policy, shows the difficulties and dangers that would attend the triumph of that party.

General Grant Among the Politicians—A Little Friendly Advice.

From the N. Y. Herald.

General Grant stands in the way of several nice little schemes for the Presidential succession in both the Republican and Democratic camps. He stands in the way of the radical Chase faction, and they are sorely distressed about it. They say he is no statesman, and not much of a general, though he did bottle up Ben Butler, and they are shocked at the bare idea of such a man as Grant becoming the Republican candidate, especially as they have no assurance that he is perfectly sound on the radical creed. He is too reticent, by half. If he would only declare his opinions on the great issues of the day, he could settle all these doubts at once. Why don't he speak out? Shall the Republican party bow down before him, cap in hand, and take him at a venture? Are principles to go for nothing? Such passing remarks as these feebly indicate the sore distress of the Chase radicals in regard to General Grant.

The Democratic pipelayers and pumpers, Pendleton men and Seymour men, are equally perplexed with the same obstacle. There is Grant. What are we to do with him? If we could only get him fully committed to the radicals or against the radicals we might manage him, they say. Why don't he speak out? And so radical and Copperhead managers seem equally determined, with all his smoking, to smoke him out. Forney comes out with a flaming radical manifesto, declaring that General Grant is sound as a roach, and safe; that his fast friend Elihu Washburne says so (huzzah!) and that settles the question. Straightway Montgomery Blair hurries over to see General Grant—sees him, talks to him, tries to pump him—and comes away with the report that what Forney says is all stuff. Forney retorts, in high dudgeon, that Blair's report is all gas, green cheese, and moonshine; and so it goes. "Old Ben Wade" says that when he attempted to sound General Grant on politics he talked horse, and nothing but horse; that he lit a fresh cigar and kept on talking horse; and so it seems that none of these politicians are sharp enough to catch him or to smoke him out.

All right, General, all right. Stick to it. You have them on the hip; hold them there. The same rule of keeping your own counsels till ready for the battle will apply as well to political as to military operations. Remember that in 1844 the anti-Van Buren Democrats smoked out Van Buren in a letter on the Texas question, which killed him off in the nominating Baltimore party convention; that Henry Clay, in 1844, in consequence of a little Alabama letter on Texas during the campaign, lost the vote of New York, and so lost the White House; that Old Zack Taylor, in peremptorily and persistently refusing to make speeches, hold conversations, or write letters on the issues of the campaign in 1848, was most triumphantly elected; that thirteen Democratic candidates, who were smoked out in 1852 by a certain Major Donaldson, on the leading questions of that day, in advance, were all shelved at Baltimore, and that poor Pierce, who was not caught by Donaldson, got the prize. He was like the fox in the lion's den. He had too bad a cold to smell anything, and so he came off the winner. Old Buck pretty much the same. Let General Grant remember these things, and remember also that General Scott, in 1852, in answering all questions from all quarters, about everybody and everything, in writing letters and making speeches, made the most awful botch of it, and was defeated worse than Pemberton at Vicksburg, or Bragg at Chattanooga, or Lee at Petersburg and on the run to Appomattox Court House.

As for the Blair family, General—the old Blair and all the young Blairs—give them a wide margin. Fremont can tell you all about the Blairs. They are Paul Prys, they are Marplots, they are troublesome customers. In fact, they are like the daughters of the horse-leech: their cry is "Give, give;" they are cadaverous, regular bloodsuckers, and they never have enough. Thurlow Weed is a queer fish of the same species, that get full of oil by suction—flat fellows, brown on the back, white bellies, and always stirring up the mud. "Honest Old Abe" tried the Blairs—one of them in his Cabinet and the rest among the cooks in the kitchen; but with all the gentleness and patience of Lincoln, he at last had to say to the Cabinet Blair, "Your time has come;" and thus relieved of the tribe, great was the joy of "Old Abe." As for Forney, he is a regular horsefly, though pronounced by Andy Johnson a "dead duck," and when he comes buzzing about your flank switch him off, General, switch him off. This is the way to fix them. When any of these radical or Copperhead pumpers come to pump you, General, talk horse to them, as you talked him to "Old Ben Wade." Tell them of your black charger at Shiloh, and how he would compare with General Taylor's "Old Whitey." Tell them how Sheridan's horses went into the work at the Five Forks, and what fine trotters they have on the Eighth avenue, New York, and in the Jerome Park, and what splendid drives they have for a fast team on the plains of Long Branch; what fine driving you saw there among the ladies, "equal to two-forty on a plank road." Tell them that the Jersey horses, well in hand, "though rum uns to look at, are good uns to go." Tell them all the fine points of the famous stallion of John Minor Botts, and how it is that Mr. Johnson don't like niggers, dogs, or horses, but doats on a good milch cow. Talk to them on horses as a good disciple of the stout old King Gambrinus will talk on lager beer, and these inquisitive politicians will get out.

The country is satisfied, General, with your acts and your record, and so you may talk horse to these scurvy politicians till the day after the Presidential election.

The Alabama Convention.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The official proceedings of the first two days of the Constitutional Convention of Alabama have come to hand. We have examined them with some care in view of the persistent efforts of the aristocratic and ex-Rebel papers to bring this Convention and all of its class into ridicule. It must be remembered that the Republican party at the South corresponds in social position to the Democratic party at the North. Here the great "unwashed" party has never been ashamed of the fact that most of the ignorance, depravity, and dirt to be found at the North votes the Democratic ticket. It has professed to be proud of its devotion to the interests of political rights of the poor and the ignorant; and so far as it has been sincere in this principle we honor the party for it, and see therein a reason for its former great success and ascendancy.

But now that the boot is on the other leg, now that the working millions of the South stand identified with a party that has shown itself as democratic towards them as the old Democratic party at the North ever was towards the foreign and pauper vote, and, in consequence, are voting the Republican ticket, does it behoove the professed organs of the poor of the North to turn up their noses because the poor of the South are meeting in convention and framing constitutions?

Can a party that sends to the Senate of the United States men who, like Saulsbury, Patterson, and the late McDougall, have often been too drunk to vote except as they were told, rightfully sneer if a convention of the laboring classes of a State in which Democracy has always reigned supreme shows some members but little acquainted with parliamentary usage?

But, in fact, the Alabama Convention has done nothing as yet that does not characterize it as eminently worthy to represent the people of Alabama, and fit in intelligence to represent any State in the Union. The Convention would have been more truly representative of the whole people of the State if the conservative party had voted, and elected about three-fifths of the delegates, as they might have done. But consider what kind of a Convention the Democratic party in the State of New York would elect if all Republicans abstained from voting!

The conservative party might have elected to the Convention a minority of delegates whose manners would be highly polished, and whose familiarity with the rules of order would have facilitated the work of the Convention. We say they might, though the pro-slavery party sent to Congress but few men remarkable for either gentlemanly instincts or legislative talents. If brow-beating and bullying, gutta-percha canes, bowie-knives, and tobacco juice are qualifications to sit in a legislative body, the Convention now sitting for Alabama may be found lacking. If ardent devotion to slavery and the Rebellion be qualifications for a reconstruction convention, then the State of Alabama is in fearful peril from the machinations of the body now in session, for it contains none but loyal and thoroughly anti-slavery men. Already ordinances have been introduced annulling the laws passed under Rebel sway, whereby the money of the widows and orphans of Alabama was emptied into the bottomless treasury of the Confederate States, and never again heard from. It is this measure which the New York *Herald* styles "pursuing private feuds in public law." The statement that the Convention has even listened to, still less endorsed or adopted any measure of proscription or disfranchisement, is untrue. On the contrary, on the second day the Convention adopted a resolution memorializing Congress "to remove all political disabilities of those citizens of Alabama who have aided in the reconstruction of the State on the plan proposed by Congress." As its first step has been against proscription, we have the right to believe it will go as far in its magnanimity as it can without surrendering the State to Rebels, disfranchising its own constituency, and overturning its own work. We hope and believe the Convention will endeavor fairly to represent the rights and interests of the whole people of Alabama.

Venerable Vivacity.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

We waited with some natural curiosity for the *Te Deum* which we knew would be played upon the President's organ, with all the stops out and all the pedals in full activiiy, in honor of the late elections; but we were not prepared to find this superannuated old sheet, with supernatural friskiness, preluding its hymn with nine lines from Childe Harold's Pilgrimage. Musical disciplinarians might object to jigs on an organ; but an elation like that of the *National Intelligencer* is not to be restrained by the laws of science. It seems, we confess, a little inhuman to investigate critically the *rationale* of this magnificent jocundity. The happiness of a flunkey may be stimulated by causes which hardly affect the feelings of human beings of a higher grade; and we are the more certain of this because when we come to inquire what there is, for instance, in the Massachusetts election which should rejoice the soul of the organ, as an organ, we find ourselves perplexed in the extreme. Governor Bullock, the radical cagdidate for Governor, is reëlected by a majority of over 26,000. Young Mr. Adams, the Johnsonian candidate for Governor, is elected to the House of Representatives of the State! There is no pretense that there is not a large majority of Republicans returned to both branches of the Legislature. In view of this result, the *Intelligencer* cries out that radicalism is near its end. However this may be, it is clear enough that a Johnson party in Massachusetts is nowhere near its beginning. What, pray, has the question of rum or no rum in Massachusetts to do with "My Policy" in Washington? It has nothing to do, we may be sure, even with his Excellency's private decanters. They will be filled and they will be emptied without the slightest reference to Massachusetts laws. So far as there is any expression of opinion in regard to his administration in this State, it is most emphatically against him. *His* man is decidedly defeated; the other man is just as decidedly elected; and if the President anticipates any aid or comfort, or expression of approbation from the Legislature just chosen, he may make up his mind to be frightfully disappointed. His happiness, therefore, however great, can hardly be considered as rational. This is a consideration which continually suggests itself as we run the eye over the *Intelligencer's* exuberant paragraphs. It claims the credit of victories which bear no relation whatever to the Administration. Even here in New York, it would be difficult to find a single Democrat who would allow that, in contending for success, he has been working for the President. When A. J. rushes in uninvited and unwelcome, to participate in the Democratic festivities, nobody bids him welcome—nobody takes him cordially by the hand, and says:—"This all your doing, dear Andy!" Nobody whispers that he must be the Democratic candidate for the Presidency; nobody cares a straw either for his happiness or his misery. He will find ere long that the strength of the party to whose skirts, with pitiable, upturned face, he is clinging, is simply his own weakness. The greater its majorities, the less likely is he to receive its support. The more independent it may be, the more likely it is to look upon him with good-natured contempt. In an emergency it might need him; in prosperity it will regard him simply as a botheration and a nuisance. He may think differently now, but time will show that we are right. It is very easy for the organ to say that the Democratic majority is "wondrous strong,"

> "Yet lovely in its strength, as in the light
> Of a dark eye in woman."

If that "dark eye" shall be found amorously ogling the beloved Andy in 1868, it will be because the brains above it have become pitifully softened.

The Treasury Department and the Whisky Tax.

From the N. Y. World.

The most gigantic and methodized system of fraud by which rapacity was ever enriched at the expense of a nation's revenue, has been for many months in successful operation in this country, to the disgrace of the important department of which Mr. McCulloch is the figure-head. Who is the pilot, or whether it drifts without any, are mysteries not yet penetrated by the public. According to the estimates of leading Republican journals, from one to two hundred million dollars a year are lost by unrestrained frauds. The proofs of their prevalence have long been notorious, although the public may have little precise knowledge of their methods. The fact that the average price of whisky has long been less than the tax, proves that there can be no honest distillation. Who believes that any manufacturer continues a business wherein, besides his other expenses, he pays two dollars a gallon to the Government, and sells the product at one dollar and ninety cents?

Mr. McCulloch recognized the existence of these frauds, and the necessity of repressing them when, without any warrant of law or color of authority, he constituted the board in this city which has proved as inefficient as himself. We have no intention of attacking the honesty of that board until we are more fully in possession of the facts; but even now we could put to its officers some embarrassing questions. We expect soon to construct a catechism for these hopeful neophytes in the art of protecting the revenue, and we shall not be surprised if the shrinking modesty of the catechumens interferes with the clearness and alacrity of their answers, and prevents a very satisfactory exhibition of their proficiency. We expect, moreover, to show, by carefully tabulated returns, that the amount of the whisky tax collected under their *régime*, instead of being greater, as has been claimed, is considerably less than before.

We postpone our catechism for the sake of asking a question, which the public is as well qualified to put without any minute knowledge of facts as we are with. Why did not this pet Board anticipate Collector Bailey in the wholesale seizures by which he has startled, amazed the country? Mr. Bailey was appointed to collect the revenue in one of the districts of this city; the Board to watch over the interests of the revenue in all the districts of the metropolis and the neighboring cities. How does it happen that the Board has, from first to last, exhibited nothing but piddling inefficiency, while this alert individual, though burdened with more local duties than any other collector in the United States, makes seizures on so gigantic a scale that his operations cover the whole country from Boston to St. Louis? It is not our purpose to discuss at present the merits of Collector Bailey. His motives are of no public consequence. It is all the same, as far as the efficiency of Secretary McCulloch and his Revenue Board are concerned, whether Mr. Bailey is public-spirited or merely officious; whether he is seeking an honorable notoriety or merely his share of forfeited property. Time, which tries all things, will also test him; and if he goes through as he has begun without flinching, he will have rendered an important public service.

The point to which we are concerned to call attention is the demonstrated imbecility of the Treasury Department, and its unauthorized machinery for the detection and prevention of frauds. If it be said that the whisky knaves are so covert and cunning that their operations cannot be tracked, the public will at once ask how then it has happened that within a short time a single individual has been able to unravel so extensive a web? If one collector, with the business of perhaps the heaviest district on his hands, can detect and clean out the whisky rogues, not only of his own, but half the important districts of the country, that fact not only exposes the imbecility of the Revenue Board, but explodes and puts to shame the pretense that the revenue service needed to be supplemented by any such extra-legal resort. If one efficient collector is capable of ferreting out these frauds, not only in his own district, but in dozens of others, what but bad appointments or want of vigor in the Department should prevent the whole body of collectors from dealing decisively with the whole magnitude of the evil? What one man has done is surely not beyond the competence of a well-organized and vigorously superintended revenue service; and whatever credit his achievements may be thought to reflect on himself, they certainly reflect greater disgrace on the Department which is distanced and eclipsed by one of its local officers.

The chief duty of the Secretary of the Treasury is to protect the revenues of the Government; and when he permits them to slip through his fingers into the pockets of dishonest distillers who outwit and circumvent him at the rate of a hundred millions a year, he demonstrates his total unfitness for his position. Of course, he can find excuses by magnifying obstacles; it is the peculiar province of feebleness to discover apologies as it is of vigor and capacity to accomplish results in spite of them. What has Mr. McCulloch done to protect the revenue against the whisky frauds? What measure has he initiated for discomfiting the knaves who are diverting the most fruitful source of internal revenue from the Treasury to their private bank accounts? Done! He has done nothing, and left undone everything a vigilant officer ought to do. And to screen his debility, he has overstepped the law by creating a revenue board as shiftless and helpless as himself; a board which for a year or more has met in a room somewhere in Cedar street, and dawdled over we know not what insignificant details, while every distillery in the city, and every bonded warehouse, was a focus of undetected frauds. And while this dawdling over small oozing leaks is enacting with the revenue streaming out of a thousand bung-holes, the Secretary of the Treasury is a helpless spectator, neither abolishing the board for its inefficiency, nor starting any other machinery for abating the frauds which have grown up under his administration to such prodigious, such astounding proportions.

We have stood by Mr. McCulloch as far and as long as it was in our power. We must now tell him, in all honest frankness, that he does not possess the confidence of this commercial metropolis, and that the enormity of the frauds which have lately been exposed without any agency of his, must cost him the respect of the whole country. The people feel that they have had enough of well-meaning incompetence, and as Mr. McCulloch makes a practical confession of his incapacity to protect the revenue, it is time he retired and gave place to an officer of more energy and ability.

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In Every Style of Frames,
ON HAND OR MADE TO ORDER.

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AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,
AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER
For Wheat, Corn, Oats Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.

This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.
Price $[illegible] per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers,
WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists,
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Old Rye Whiskies.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF
FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES
IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY
HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,
Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET,
WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE IN LOTS ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865,'66, and of this year, up to present date.

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Ericsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT. OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 72§4p

☞ YOUNG MEN WHO WISH TO PREPARE for advanced positions by January next have superior advantages for doing so, at
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No. 637 CHESNUT Street, corner of Seventh.
PRACTICAL BOOK-KEEPING in all its branches.
PENMANSHIP, CALCULATIONS, ETC. ETC.
Students instructed at such hours as may best suit their convenience. [10 30 wsm1m
OPEN DAY AND EVENING. Catalogues gratis.

☞ CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.—THE LADY visitors of the Children's Hospital, who are entitled to great praise for their devoted zeal, desire to make an earnest appeal to the liberality of the merchants of our city. The increased expenditure consequent upon the removal to a larger building has for the present exhausted the treasury, and as winter approaches, supplies of every kind are much needed. Our citizens ought to take a pride in this institution, the only one of the kind in America, and it is to be desired, now that it is in an accessible locality, that every one should see it for himself. As yet little has been given because little has been asked. Public appeals have rarely been made, and therefore its wants have not been generally known. Sheeting, counterpanes, towelling, etc., are most needed at present while donations either in money, provisions, or groceries, will be most acceptable, and may be sent to the Hospital Building, on TWENTY-SECOND Street, below Walnut. 11 12 2t

☞ THIRTEENTH ANNIVERSARY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, at HORTICULTURAL HALL, on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 14. Exercises to commence at 7·30 o'clock. Addresses by Rev. JOHN HALL, D. D., of New York (late of Dublin); Rev. EDWARD L. CLARK, of New Haven; Rev. PHILLIPS BROOKS, and others. Tickets may be had gratuitously at the American Tract Society's store, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street, after 10 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday, 13th inst. 11 12 2t

☞ THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11, 1867.
The Stockholders of this Bank are hereby notified that the State tax on their shares, now payable according to the recent advertisement of the Receiver of Taxes, has been assumed and will be paid by the Bank.
B. B. COMEGYS, Cashier.
11 11 6t

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1867.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable on and after November 30, 1867. Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
Persons holding Scrip Certificates can have them cashed on presentation at this Office.
11 4 5w THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

☞ A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Dark Hollow Oil and Manufacturing Company, will be held at No. 218½ WALNUT Street, Room No. 4, Second story, on THURSDAY, November 21, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., to take into consideration the affairs of the Company.
Philadelphia, October 31, 1867 11 1 17t*

☞ WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR is cheap, compact, economical in use, and ABSOLUTELY SAFE FROM ANY POSSIBILITY OF EXPLOSION
Apply at the Office of SAMUEL WORK, N. E. corner of THIRD and DOCK Streets. 9 13 4p

☞ DR. J. M. HOLE, OF OHIO, PRESIDENT of the National Medical Association of the United States of America, treats specially Consumption, Bronchitis, and other diseases of the Lungs, also Female Diseases generally and Seminal Weakness, with entirely new remedies, with great success. Persons suffering with those diseases should not fail to call at his office, No. 933 ARCH Street, Philadelphia. Charges moderate. 10 24 1m4p*

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☞ BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—MANY YEARS in chemical experiments have resulted in the perfection of CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR, an unrivalled hair dressing, imparting new life and increased nutriment to the hair, preventing baldness and arresting its progress when commenced; regulating and sustaining the principle upon which the color of hair depends, thereby positively restoring grey hair to its original color and youthful beauty, and stopping its falling out at once. Sold by all druggists. [8 10 wsm
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PEACHES, PEARS, PINEAPPLES,
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BLACKBERRIES, QUINCES, ETC.
PRESERVED AND FRESH, IN CANS AND GLASS JARS,
Put up for our particular trade, and for sale by the dozen, or in smaller quantities, by
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JAMES R. WEBB,
TEA DEALER AND GROCER,
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Extra Fine Souchong, or English Breakfast Teas.
Superior Chulan Teas, very cheap.
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WHITE CLOVER HONEY,
FIRST OF THE SEASON.
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DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every Description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 22] Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

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BEAUX MEUBLES,
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Arranges pour Exposition dans Appartements Garnis et Converts de Tapis.
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Our facilities are such that we are enabled to offer at very moderate prices, a large and well-assorted stock of every description of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND BEDDING.
Goods packed to carry safely to all parts of the country.
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They are very attentive to the wants of their customers.
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They sell goods only on their own merits.
They guarantee every strap in all harness they sell over $40, the fault of the purchaser only who does not get what he is guaranteed and paid for.
Their goods are 25 per cent. cheaper than can be bought elsewhere.
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They have the largest and most complete stock in Philadelphia.
All Harness over $25 are "hand-made."
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UNION PASTE AND SIZING COMPANY.—A Paste for Box-makers, Bookbinders, Paperhangers, Shoemakers, Pocket-book Makers, Bill Posters, etc. It will not sour, is cheap and always ready for use. Refer to J. B. Lippincott & Co., Devar & Keller, William Mann, Philadelphia *Inquirer*, Harper Brothers, American Tract Society, and others. Sole Agents, L. L. CRAGIN & CO., No. 420 COMMERCE Street. 9 2t

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
2 5§ No. 103 JONES' Alley.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF CONTROLLERS.—The Board was called to order by the President, Mr. Shippen.

The minutes were read to a considerable length, but in the midst the reading was dispensed with.

Communications were received from the various sections, and all were either appropriately referred or approved for the action of Councils.

Among them was a communication from the Board of School Directors of the Fourteenth Section, recommending that the name of R. T. Conrad be placed on the date-stone of the new school-house on Melon street, above Eleventh. Approved.

Also, a communication asking that a school-house be named the James W. Fletcher School was read, and its suggestion approved. The school house is in the Third Ward.

Also, various communications were received promoting several teachers, masculine and feminine, to other positions. Referred.

Also, a communication from the Twenty-first Ward asking the change of certain school-houses, they being unfit for school purposes. Referred.

Also, a communication asking that the school at Frankford road and Somerset street be changed to the Sherman School, and that its height be increased one story. Referred.

Also, a communication asking the establishment of a colored school in the Twenty-seventh Section. Referred.

A communication was received from Henry Bernhardt, of the Department of Schools, Washington, asking an account of the schools of Philadelphia, plans and descriptions of school-houses, etc., for a report to Congress. Referred to the President for information.

The Committee on Accounts presented bills to the amount of $40,162·22. Approved.

The Committee on Text Books recommended several text books. Further consideration was adjourned until next month.

The Committee on Property, to which was referred the subject of a school lot in the Sixth Division of the Twenty-fifth Section, and the First Division of the same section, reported that, after visiting the first named locality, they recommend the lot of ground bounded by Neff, Thompson, Seister, and Edgemont streets, in front 194 feet 7 inches, and in depth 151 feet 8¼ inches. To this resolutions asking purchase were attached. The resolutions were adopted.

A report from the Committee on Property was received, to which was referred the protest of the Twenty-fourth Sectional Board against the division of the unexpended balance of $35,000 (of the portion of the million loan set aside for said Section) between said Section and the Twenty-seventh Section (formerly part of said Section, to which the sum of $80,000 was appropriated for new school buildings.)

After considerable argument the question was referred to the Controllers, whereupon the report of the Committee was adopted.

The resolutions attached to the report, dividing $35,000 between the two Sections, and asking for an appropriation of $15,000 for the erection of a new school house, from Councils, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, became the subject of discussion.

Mr. Greene moved to amend the second resolution by striking it out and appropriating $25,000 to build a new school-house in the Twenty-fourth Ward.

Mr. Greene's motion was lost by yeas, 5; nays, 16.

The report of the Committee on Grammar, Secondary, and Primary Schools came up.

Mr. Greene moved that the portion referring to Miss Laselle and Miss Maginley and the second section be stricken out, and not adopted, and that the balance be adopted.

After some discussion Mr. Greene withdrew his motion.

Mr. Nebinger moved to confirm the nomination of Miss Laselle and Miss Maginley, despite the report of the Committee.

Mr. Clark declared himself in favor of sustaining the sectional boards, and he believed that whatever was their action was right.

Mr. Carrigan advocated the confirmation of the ladies, as they took the place of ladies who had retired because they were married, and the sectional board had a perfect right to appoint them.

A motion to recommit ultimately carried.

Adjourned.

THE POINT BREEZE GAS WORKS.—In pursuance of an invitation extended by the Gas Trust, the members of City Councils visited the Point Breeze Gas Works yesterday afternoon. A special train, which was provided for the occasion, left the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot at 1 o'clock, and arrived at the Works at about 2.

Having landed, the party spent a couple of hours in visiting the various buildings, among which were the new retort and purifying houses which have been erected during the past year. They are both built in the old English style architecture, and constructed of stone quarried from the grounds above the suspension bridge, and opposite Fairmount. The former building is 250 feet long, 60 feet wide, and 58 feet from its foundation to the apex of the roof. This building will accommodate 240 retorts, in settings of five retorts to a bench, of which 120 are now in condition for immediate use; the remaining 120 being in course of completion. There are 24 benches, which are subdivided into 12 sections, each being distinct one from the other in the main pipe into which the gas flows by means of a dam. In many works throughout the world a single main is used, but owing to the fact that they are liable to be obstructed, and thus stop the entire works, the present Chief Engineer of the Philadelphia works, Mr. Joseph E. Manuel, has had an auxiliary pipe laid in this new retort-house, at a distance of several feet from the main into which the gas flows through narrow pipes prior to entering the condensers. In case of obstruction the auxiliary can be used while the main is being cleared. These two hundred and forty retorts are capable of manufacturing one million feet every twenty-four hours, which, in addition to the amount already made, it is thought will be sufficient to supply the demand for several years to come without difficulty.

The retorts in this building are of clay. Hitherto iron has been used almost exclusively [illegible] their construction; but in all the London gas-[illegible]rks they are now as exclusively made of fire-[illegible]r built of fire-bricks, and they are being [illegible]idly introduced in the various cities of the United States. They cost a great deal less in construction, and last nearly three times as long, though requiring more fuel for heating than is necessary with iron.

The new purifying-house is 116 feet long and 60 feet wide, has two sets of purifying boxes (each set has four boxes) 20 feet square. Attached to this building is an exhaust and engine-house 32 feet by 48. Lime from oyster shells, which is made on the grounds at Point Breeze, moistened with water, is used as the purifier—it being laid on the sieves in the boxes to a depth of three inches. Through this mixture, kept in constant agitation, the gas is made to pass. It flows through three boxes before it is pronounced fit for use, the fourth box being held in reserve. The spent lime, after being removed, undergoes a process by which it is relieved from its disagreeable smell; after which it is sold at a commanding figure, as a compost. The gas, after passing through the third box, is conducted to the meter-house. Here a new iron meter, the largest ever cast in this country, has been erected. Its weight is 29,500 pounds, is 12 feet in diameter, and is capable of passing 1,500,000 feet through every twenty-four hours. Attached to the dial is a "tell-tale," as it is termed by the workmen, by which the amount made every hour can be told.

On assuming control of the City Gas Works, our present Engineer made a thorough investigation into all its departments and machinery. The gas-holder he considered dangerous, and so reported to the Gas Trust. A new one has been constructed, and was yesterday in operation. It is a mammoth affair, being 160 feet in diameter and 95 feet in depth, and is capable of holding about 2,000,000 cubic feet of gas. Its weight is 530,559 pounds, and cost about $85,000. It is contemplated that the entire cost of the extension, when completed, will be about $400,000.

The guests then repaired to the main building, where a magnificent collation was served up. Speeches were made by Nathan Hilles, President of the Gas Trust, Messrs. Willitts, Potter, Duffy, and Smith, of Councils; District Attorney Mann, City Solicitor James Lynd, and William Elliott, of the Gas Trust. In the course of his remarks, Mr. William Smith, of Select Council, asserted that the newspaper press sought to degrade and beat down everything in the shape of an improvement that was advocated.

THE ELECTION CONTEST.—In the Common Pleas, in the matter of the complaint of Jacob W. Colladay and others, that an undue return was made at the last election for Register of Wills, Clerk of the Orphans' Court, and City Commissioner, the answer of Messrs. Leach, Megary, and Ballier thereto was filed yesterday. In it they deny that the return is a false and illegal one, or their election an undue one; on the contrary, they aver that at the said election they received more votes than is included in the general return for the contestants. That the second specification in said complaint is, so far as the same goes, true, but does not state the whole truth—that there were 110 votes counted for the contestants, purporting to be a return of votes of soldiers from Fort Delaware; all of which should be excluded from the return, for the reason that they were grossly and outrageously fraudulent, and imposed upon the Board of Return Judges as the votes of volunteers from Pennsylvania in actual military service at Fort Delaware, when the fact was notorious that there were not any volunteers from Pennsylvania at Fort Delaware. The respondents further say that they have no knowledge, information, or belief of the misconduct or fraud in the election of officers in the divisions named in the specifications, and they expressly deny, if it be so, that they promoted or procured the same. They also deny all knowledge of the reception of votes from persons not qualified, and they believe the returns of votes polled to be true, so far as relates to the divisions specified in the petition. The answer then charges the reception of fraudulent votes to the number of ten and upwards in the wards and divisions named, to wit:—

First Ward—First, Second, Third, and Sixth Divisions.

Seventh Ward—First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Divisions.

Eighth Ward—Fourth Division.

Ninth Ward—First, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Divisions.

Tenth Ward—First, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Divisions.

Twelfth Ward—Fourth Division.

Thirteenth Ward—First, Third, Fifth, Seventh, and Ninth Divisions.

Fourteenth Ward—First, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Eighth Divisions.

Fifteenth Ward—Third, Fifth, Eighth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth Divisions.

Sixteenth Ward—Second Division.

Seventeenth Ward—First and Third Divisions.

Eighteenth Ward—First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Tenth Divisions.

Nineteenth Ward—Fourth, Fifth, Eighth, Tenth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Divisions.

Twentieth Ward—Sixth, Twelfth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Divisions.

Twenty-first Ward—Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Eighth Divisions.

Twenty-second Ward—Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Ninth Divisions.

Twenty-third Ward—First, Third, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Divisions.

Twenty-fourth Ward—First, Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, and Eleventh Divisions.

Twenty-sixth Ward—First, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh Divisions.

Twenty-seventh Ward—Second, Fourth, and Sixth Divisions.

Twenty-eighth Ward—First, Second, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, and Eighth Divisions.

The respondents also allege that in the Fifth Division of the Ninth Ward, in pursuance of a criminal conspiracy, a large number, amounting to two hundred and fifty and upwards, of soldiers disabled and supported by the Government of the United States, who were not citizens of the State of Pennsylvania, not entitled to vote in the city of Philadelphia, were brought within two weeks preceding said election from the State of Ohio to the city of Philadelphia, and quartered within the said Fifth Division of the Ninth Ward; and that in further pursuance of said illegal and criminal conspiracy, the said soldiers were brought to the polls in said division to vote, and did vote at said election, for the contestants.

It is also alleged that a band or gang of persons, to the number of one hundred and upwards, did fraudulently vote in many election divisions in different wards, under names which had been fraudulently placed upon the assessment lists, expressly for the purpose of enabling members of said gang, commonly known as "Rounders," to vote under such names; and that the fraudulent votes thus illegally cast by said "Rounders" were counted for the contestants.

DRUG EXCHANGE MEETING.—A meeting of the Drug Exchange was held yesterday, at 12 o'clock. Mr. Robert Shoemaker was called to the Chair, and stated the object of the meeting to be to consider the present bearing of the whisky tax upon the business of druggists, chemists, perfumers, etc. He presented to the meeting resolutions adopted by the Board of Directors. They were subjected to a full discussion, and an amendment offered to petition for a reduction to twenty cents per gallon was voted down. The resolutions were finally passed as follows:—

Whereas, A meeting of the Philadelphia Drug Exchange, held on March 21st last, resolved to observe scrupulously the laws relating to distilled spirits, and to give all possible assistance to the Government in the enforcement of the same: and

Whereas, The result of this effort, to those who have faithfully maintained it, has been a ruinous loss in their business and increased encouragement to those who defraud the revenue, while some of the most able officers of the department acknowledge that their efforts to reach and control illicit distillation are utterly hopeless; therefore

Resolved, That, in order to put an end at the same time to an expensive and useless effort, and to the fearful demoralization which has taken place under the present heavy tax, Congress be petitioned to remove the tax of two dollars per gallon on distilled spirits, and to place them in the list of other manufactures, subject to a tax of five per cent.; and that any additional tax be placed in the form of a license or special tax at the place of manufacture and also at the place of retailing.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Chair, to prepare a petition, and to solicit the co-operation of other associations in this and other cities.

The chairman appointed as the committee Messrs. Randolph Sailer, Charles Ellis, and H. B. Rosengarten, to which his own name was added.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The Twenty-third Anniversary of the Sunday Schools of the North Broad Street Baptist Church took place last evening, and was celebrated at the church, Broad and Brown streets. A large number of persons were present, and addresses were made by several clergymen. The schools number 455 scholars, 6 officers, and 41 teachers. During the year thirty of the scholars professed their faith in Christ, and were baptized. A large amount of money has been collected for missionary and other benevolent purposes. The librarian reported 1634 volumes in the library. These works are read by the pupils with much interest. At the present time this church is without a pastor.

QUARTER SESSIONS FEE BILL.—The fee bill of the October term of the Court of Quarter Sessions, just passed by the City Solicitor, shows that the Grand Jury acted upon 318 bills during the term; 133 of the whole number were ignored, and of the 185 returned as true bills and tried, only 88 persons were declared guilty. The fees paid for the term were as follows:—District Attorney, $1467; Clerk of Court, $1015·95; Sheriff, $435·87; making a total of $2918·82.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE LECTURES.—A course of scientific lectures was inaugurated last evening at the Franklin Institute, by Professor Morton. The subject chosen for this the first lecture was "Light." The lecture-room of the Institute was filled to its utmost capacity, many new and interesting experiments being expected, and the anticipation was not disappointed.

A brief explanation of the motion of light—its laws and rotations—was given, in which the most interesting topic of sun storms was treated, and illustrated by fine diagrams thrown upon the screen by the lantern.

There could be seen how tempests tore the bright face of the sun, and laid bare the underlying surface, whirling and rotating like one of our own hurricanes or tornadoes; and how the tempest spent itself and passed away, and left the atmosphere of the great orb in its glorious serenity.

The next points the Professor touched upon were the laws of refraction and reflection, in illustrating which he caused the exquisitely veiled statute to appear and disappear from the mirror as the veil was placed over it or withdrawn. But the crowning experiment of the evening was the "illuminated fountain." A jet of water pours out of a fountain into a prepared goblet of glass. All about the jet is dark, but the rays of golden and crimson light, imprisoned in the stream, illuminate it along its whole course, and leap up, flashing and sparkling like fiery foam in the crystal goblet.

The lecture elicited frequent tokens of approbation, and was decidedly a great success.

THE MERCANTILE BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATION.—The twenty-sixth anniversary of the Mercantile Beneficial Association took place yesterday. The meeting was held at the rooms, corner of Seventh and Sansom streets. Charles F. Norton, President of the Commonwealth Bank, presided. The Secretary, W. F. Rolin, read the annual report. The managers have been quietly yet assiduously pursuing their line of duty, and have experienced particular pleasure and satisfaction in the consciousness that their labors have been productive of the happiest beneficial results. Numerous cases, illustrative of the beneficial effects of the Association, were given, and the Board state that they cannot conceive of any stronger argument in favor of an institution like this than the simple narration of these facts, and think that the association presents an appeal to the consideration of every one, no matter how firm he may stand in credit or estate. A full and satisfactory exposition of the financial condition of the association was presented by the Treasurer, by which it was shown that the receipts from dues, interest on mortgages, ground rents, etc., for the past year, amounted to $3895·70, and the disbursements for relief of members and other incidental expenses to $1843·90. The total investments of the society amount to $22,562·32. The Secretary reports that during the same period 133 annual and fifteen life members have been added to the list, and six transferred from annual to life membership. Fourteen deaths and four resignations have occurred, and four names have been stricken from the roll for not conforming with the rules of the Society.

AMUSEMENTS.

EICHBERG's capital new opera of *The Doctor of Alcantara* will be presented by the Richings Opera Troupe, at the Academy of Music, to-night, with a splendid cast. To-morrow (Thursday), *Norma*. Friday, benefit of Mr. S. C. Campbell, on which occasion *Maritana* will be sung for the last time.

"SURF" is getting fashionable. The Arch is filled every evening to witness the elegant acting of Mrs. John Drew and her company in the new comedy. On Saturday, first *Surf* matinee.

MRS. BOWERS is excellent in her new play of *Marie Antoinette*. No one should fail to see her in the part, at the Chesnut Street Theatre.

MR. EDWIN FORREST ends his engagement this week. To-night *Metamora*, only time. This announcement is all that is needed.

MR. ROBERT FOX has a distribution of gifts again this evening at the American.

THE CIRCUS at Tenth and Callowhill streets is doing a fine business. Mr. La Rue and the whole company in a splendid bill to night.

TUNISON & Co. have added young Bowman, the great sable prima donna, to their troupe. Frank Brower also continues at the New Philadelphia Opera House, Seventh street, below Arch.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY are as successful as ever at the "Family Resort," in Eleventh street, above Chesnut. A first-class entertainment every evening.

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—Carl Sentz's Seventh Matinee will take place on Thursday, November 14, when Mme. Henriette Behrens will make her first appearance. The following is the programme:—

Symphony No. 2, G Minor	Mozart
1. Allegro Molto. 2. Andante. 3. Minuetto Allegro. 4. Finale, Allegro Assai.	
Robert, toi que j'aime	Meyerbeer
Mme. Henriette Behrens.	
Grand Concerto, for Violin No. 7, A Minor	P. Rode
Mr. William Stoll, Jr.	
Waltz, Volkssanger (Minstrel) (first time)	Strauss
Finale No. 2, *Siege of Corinth* (first time)	Rossini
Galop, Amor (first time)	H. Bader
A Member of the Orchestra.	

MARK HASSLER's next concert will take place at Concert Hall, on Monday afternoon, November 18.

ISAAC B. EVANS,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES,

Naval Stores and Soaps,

NO. 16 NORTH DELAWARE AVENUE,

10 5 3m 3p PHILADELPHIA.

ONE PRICE ONLY.

JONES'

OLD ESTABLISHED

ONE PRICE

CLOTHING HOUSE,

No. 604 MARKET St.,

ABOVE SIXTH.

For style, durability, and excellence of workmanship, our goods cannot be excelled. Particular attention paid to customer work, and a perfect fit guaranteed in all cases. 10 25fmw6m

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines Etc.

No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER, CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14

HARRISON'S PATENT PAINT RESOLVANT, or Paint and Varnish Remover, for painters, furniture and carriage makers, printers, and family use. The preparation will remove the hardest and oldest paint from any surface without scraping and without injuring the wood, or making it unfit for fresh paint. It washes off with water, taking the paint, varnish, or oil with it. It is cheaper, more expeditious, and more thorough than burning.

For sale by all Druggists and Paint dealers in the United States, Canadas, and West Indies. 9 23mwf3m

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	6·44	MOON RISES	6·38
SUN SETS	4·46	HIGH WATER	3·21

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE

GEORGE N. ALLEN,
MATTHEW BAIRD,
JOSEPH C. GRUBB, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Baltic	Southampton	New York	Oct. 23
Belgian	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 24
City of Cork	Antwerp	New York	Oct. 26
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 26
C. of Boston	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 26
Hammonia	Hamburg	New York	Oct. 26
Deutschland	Southampton	New York	Oct. 29
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 31
Arago	Havre	New York	Oct. 31
Scotia	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 2
Bremen	Southampton	New York	Nov. 5
Siberia	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 5
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 6
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	Nov. 7
St. Laurent	Havre	New York	Nov. 9
Cuba	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 9
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 9
Allemannia	Southampton	New York	Nov. 12
FOR EUROPE.			
Tarifa	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 13
Russia	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 13
Hermann	New York	Bremen	Nov. 14
Europe	New York	Havre	Nov. 16
C. of N. York	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 16
Germania	New York	Hamburg	Nov. 16
Chicago	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 20
Arago	New York	Havre	Nov. 23
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Columbia	New York	Havana	Nov. 14
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Nov. 16
S. America	New York	Brazil	Nov. 22
Alliance	Philada	Charleston	Nov. 23
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Dec. 10

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Roman, Boggs, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Schr Clara, Perry, Norwich, John C. Scott & Sons.
Schr A. McBride, Merrill, Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Agent.
St'r Chester, Jones, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. 12th inst., 9 A. M., off Cape Henlopen, passed an unknown herm. brig, beating in; 10 A. M., off Fourteen Foot Bank, passed ship Lydia Skolfield, brigs E. P. Stewart and E. O. Phinney, bound out; 11 A. M., above the Ledge Lightship, passed ship Thos. Harward; 12 M., above the Buoy on the Middle, passed barques Ann Elizabeth and L. Cook; off Ben Davis' Shoal passed schr M. McNeal, and several other schrs, all the above outward bound; saw a herm. brig ashore on Ben Davis' oyster beds.

Steamship Saxon, Matthews, 46 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co.

Steamship Whirlwind, Harding, 2 days from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Schr Kennedy, Fletcher, from North Carolina, with shingles to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.

Schr Pioneer, Burgess, 5 days from James river, with railroad ties to Bacon, Collins & Co.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Pioneer, Bennett, for Philadelphia, sailed from Wilmington yesterday.

Barque Hunter, hence for Portland, at Holmes' Hole 9th inst.

Barque H. Sprague, Small, from Cardiff for Philadelphia, was spoken 9th inst., off Nantucket Shoals.

Barque Templar, Potter, from Rio Janeiro, at Fortress Monroe 9th inst., and ordered to New York.

Barque John Mathews, Loughlin, for Old Harbor, sailed from Kingston, Ja., 22d ult.

Brig Matilda, Scopean, hence, remained at Barbados 19th ult.

Brig S. V. Merrick, Norden, for New York, sailed from Havana 11th inst.

Schr T. Borden, Wrightington, hence, at Fall River 10th inst.

Schrs E. S. Corson and M. Milnes, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 11th inst.

Schr S. J. Bright, Shaw, hence, at Washington 11th instant.

Schr Gipsy, Briggs, hence, at Fall River 11th inst.

Schr Henrietta, Dwyer, hence, at Danversport 8th instant.

Schr Beersheba, hence, at Richmond 9th inst.

Schr James Hoffman, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norwich 9th inst.

Schr A. H. Leaming, Brower, hence, at Danvers 8th instant.

Schr M. R. Carlisle, Potter, hence, at Providence 9th inst.

Schr J. Truman, Gibbs, from Wareham for Philadelphia, at New Bedford 9th inst.

Schr L. D. Tice, Tice, hence, at Danvers 6th inst.

Schr Aid, Smith, hence, at Salem 10th inst.

Schr J. A. Crawford, hence for Gloucester, at Edgartown 8th inst.

Schr Argus Eye, Townsend, for Cedar Keys, sailed from Key West 31st ult.

Schrs Enterprise, Fisher, and W. P. Phillips, Somers, hence, at Norfolk 8th inst.

Schrs A. Loring and A. Ryerson, hence, at Portland 11th inst.

Schr H. P. Simmons, Corson, hence, at Danvers 3d instant.

Schrs R. Vanneman and J. M. Broomall, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 9th inst.

Schr Mary Ella, Thomas, hence for Portsmouth, at Edgartown 8th inst.

Steamer Gulf Stream, Bates, hence, at Key West 4th instant.

Steamer New York, Jones, hence, at Alexandria 11th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is hereby given of the restoration of the light at Deep Water Shoals, James river.

The station is now marked by a vessel, schooner-rigged, and painted lead color, showing a fixed white light, which may be seen at a distance of ten miles.

Norfolk, Nov. 8, 1867.

On and after Nov. 7, 1867, two fixed white reflector lights will be exhibited (instead of one, as formerly) from sunset to sunrise from the lightvessel at Charleston Bar, S. C.

Notice is hereby given that in January, 1868, a light will be exhibited from a lighthouse now in course of erection on Sombrero Island, the northernmost of the Lesser Antilles.

The light will be a revolving light, attaining its greatest brilliancy every minute. Its elevation is 150 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of twenty miles.

The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses of the second order.

The structure consists of an open iron framework, 132 feet high, painted red, and stands about one-third the length of the island from its southern extremity, and sixty yards from the cliff on the southeast side.

Its position is in lat. 18 35 37 N., lon. 63 27 43 W. of Greenwich.

By command of their lordships.

GEO. HENRY RICHARDS, Hydrographer.
Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London, Oct. 4, 1867.

GIRARD ROW.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

N. W. Eleventh and Chesnut Streets,

Have opened a large lot of very superior

TABLE DAMASKS,

Which they offer at $1·25 and $1·50 per yard.

These goods are from forced sales by the Importers, and will be found superior in quality and style to the same class of goods usually sold in auction.

Also, a very cheap lot of LINEN SHEETINGS, reduced from $2 to $1·25, and from $2·25 to $1·50 per yard.

Also, 40 and 45-inch PILLOW LINEN, reduced from $1 to 75 cents, and from $1·15 to 87½ cents.

Also, a lot of ALL LINEN HUCKABACK, reduced from 30 cents to 21½ cents.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW.

PATENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 29, 1867.

On the petition of JAMES McCARTY, of Reading, Pa., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him the 31st day of January, 18[illegible]4, for an improvement in Rollers for scarfing the edges of skelps for lap-welded tubes, for seven years from the expiration of said patent which takes place on the 31st day of January, 1868, it is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on Monday, the 13th day of January next, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least *twenty* days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

Depositions and other papers relied upon as testimony must be filed in the office *twenty* days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within *ten* days after filing the testimony.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the "Republican" and in the "Intelligencer," Washington, D. C., and in the "Evening Telegraph," Philadelphia, Pa., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.

T. C. THEAKER,
Commissioner of Patents.

11 6 w3t

"IN THE HOURS OF OUR HAPPINESS and prosperity, let us remember the unfortunate and disabled soldiers who saved us a country and nationality."—LINCOLN.

GRAND POPULAR MOVEMENT

TO ERECT THE

GETTYSBURG ASYLUM

FOR

INVALID SOLDIERS,

UNDER A SPECIAL

Charter from the State of Pennsylvania,

PASSED MARCH 6, 1867.

AN APPEAL TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

The object of this Association is to provide, by public exertion, a National Home for our disabled soldiers, to erect an asylum for those who, in their patriotism, have served their country at the expense of their health and happiness; who in the battle for the nation's life were maimed, and are now incapable of working for their own maintenance. France has her Hotel des Invalides, where rest the ashes of the great Napoleon; England, her Greenwich and Chelsea Hospitals, the former being one of the finest architectural structures ever devoted to charity. Russia, Prussia, and in fact nearly all European countries have magnificent retreats for the unfortunate soldiers. Monarchies provide for the alleviation of the suffering caused by war, but free, prosperous Republican America has no place for her crippled and sick soldiers but the country poor-house or the sidewalks of her crowded cities. These noble patriots left happy homes to save our common country in the hour of her deep distress. We pledged to them our lasting gratitude, and now those who are dependent look to us in their utter need to redeem those pledges. They have performed their part. We enjoy the result of their sacrifices. We must not be recreant to our obligations. Let us each devote but a single dollar to this purpose, and the Gettysburg Asylum will afford the soldiers a home, and our country will be honored by the noble institution.

THE LAND HAS BEEN PURCHASED

By this Association, and Ten Thousand Dollars have already been paid towards the preservation of the battle-ground—about thirty acres (adjoining the site of General Meade's Headquarters) have been set apart for the uses of the Asylum.

LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK, Oct. 28, 1867.—Having labored for three years to erect a Home for our crippled veterans, and having passed a bill for that purpose in the New York Legislature, incorporating some one hundred of our best citizens as Directors—but under which bill no action has been had, from that time to this—and knowing the great and crying necessity of the case, the shame of leaving our disabled veterans to starve or beg, I hereby most cordially indorse your enterprise, and it shall have all the aid of my tongue, pen, and influence.

Very truly yours, CHARLES G. HALPINE.

(From the Postmaster-General of the United States.)

I recommend to all Postmasters that they shall aid this truly benevolent and patriotic enterprise.

A. W. RANDALL.

Being satisfied with the integrity of your enterprise, we cheerfully consent to display your diamonds at our establishment. BROWNE & SPALDING,
October 25, 1867. Nos. 568 and 570 Broadway.

We hereby certify that we have examined the Diamond Goods, Pearls, Emeralds, Rubies, and other precious Stones, as described in the list, and find them all genuine.

HENLE BROS., Diamond Importers, No. 26 Maiden Lane, New York.

J. HERRMANN, Diamond Setter, No. 394 Broome street, New York.

In order to promote public confidence in the highest degree, and for the furtherance of this great object, the Association has decided to place the $330,000 worth of diamonds on public exhibition at the large Jewelry Establishment of Messrs. Browne & Spalding, under the Metropolitan Hotel, in the city of New York. The world-renowned yacht "Henrietta" has also been purchased. The Farm of 600 acres is located in Sullivan county, N. Y., and is one of the finest stock farms in the State; has a splendid mansion, and is complete in every particular.

There will be 1,200,000 tickets issued at one dollar each, admitting the holders to both of the

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVALS.

ONE AT
IRVING HALL, NEW YORK, SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 8, 1868,
AND ONE AT
HORTICULTURAL HALL, PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 22, 1868,

On which latter occasion a committee of prominent citizens will be selected to associate with the management in making the distribution, to commence on Monday, February 24, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Horticultural Hall.

$641,950 IN VALUABLE PRESENTS

Will be distributed among the ticket-holders, in accordance with the Charter and the following

SCHEDULE OF AWARDS.

No.		
1.	1 Grand Cash Award	$100,000
2.	1 Splendid Farm (600 acres)	60,000
3.	1 Yacht, the famous "Henrietta"	50,000
4.	1 Diamond Necklace, 48 Brilliants	30,000
5.	1 Diamond Brooch and Earrings (all large Diamonds)	25,000
6.	1 Diamond Brooch and Earrings (all large Diamonds)	25,000
7.	1 Diamond Brooch and Earrings	15,000
8.	1 Diamond Necklace, 28 Brilliants, Star Setting	8,000
9.	1 Diamond Necklace, 29 Brilliants	7,000
10.	1 Diamond Cross, set in Silver, (large Diamonds)	7,000
11.	1 Diamond Slide, 15 Brilliants	6,000
12.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	5,000
13.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	5,000
14.	1 Diamond and Pearl Cameo Bracelet Brooch and Earrings	5,000
15.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	4,000
16.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
17.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
18.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
19.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch and Earrings	4,000
20.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
21.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
22.	1 Diamond Single Stone Scarf Pin	4,000
23.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
24.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
25.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	3,500
26.	1 Diamond Emerald Cluster Brooch	3,500
27.	1 Pearl Necklace	3,500
28.	1 Pair Diamond Single Stone Earrings	3,500
29.	1 Diamond Cross	3,000
30.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	3,000
31.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,000
32.	1 Pair Diamond Single Stone Earrings	3,000
33.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,000
34.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	3,000
35.	1 Pair Diamond Single Stone Studs	3,000
36.	1 Diamond Brooch (in Silver)	3,000
37.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	3,000
38.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,000
39.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	3,000
40.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	2,500
41.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	2,500
42.	1 Diamond and Emerald Brooch	2,500
43.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	2,500
44.	1 Pearl Breastpin, Earrings and Head Ornament	2,500
45.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	2,500
46.	1 Diamond Cross	2,500
47.	1 Diamond and Emerald Ornament	2,500
48.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	2,000
49.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	2,000
50.	1 Diamond Cluster Stem Ring	1,500
51.	1 Single Stone Diamond Ring	1,500
52.	1 Diamond Cross	1,000
53.	1 Pair Diamond Cluster Earrings	1,500
54.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	1,500
55.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	1,500
56.	1 Diamond Bracelet	1,500
57.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	1,500
58.	1 Diamond Cluster Ring	1,500
59.	1 Camel's Hair Shawl	1,500
60.	1 Choice Emerald Stud	1,500
61.	1 Single Stone Ring	1,500
62.	1 Single Stone Pin	1,500
63.	1 Cluster Brooch	1,500
64.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	1,500
65.	1 Pair Diamond Single Stone Earrings	800
66.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	800
67.	1 Diamond and Emerald Cluster Ring	800
68.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet, Earrings, and Pin	800
69.	1 Camel's Hair Shawl	800
70.	1 Diamond and Ruby Three Stone Ring	800
71.	1 Diamond and Emerald Cluster Ring	600
72.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	600
73.	1 Pair Diamond Cluster Studs	600
74.	1 Gentleman's Gold Watch and Heavy Chain	600
75.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring, Star Setting	500
76.	1 Diamond and Garnet Cluster Ring	500
77.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	500
78.	1 Emerald Knob	500
79.	1 Pair Diamond and Ruby Earrings	500
80.	1 Diamond Cluster Ring	400
81.	1 Diamond and Emerald Stem Pin	400
82.	1 Lady's Diamond Set Watch	400
83.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	350
84.	1 Gold Watch	300
85.	1 Diamond and Opal Ring	250
86.	1 Diamond and Single Stone Stud	150
87.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	150
88.	1 Diamond Three Stone Ring	150
89.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	150
90.	1 Pearl Scarf Pin	150
91.	1 Diamond Cluster Ring	150
92.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	150
93.	1 Gentleman's Diamond and Amethyst Ring	150
94.	1 Diamond Cluster Pin	100
95.	1 Cameo and Pearl Brooch and Earrings	100
96.	1 Cameo Brooch	100
97.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	100
98.	1 Diamond Cluster Ring	100
99.	1 Lady's Gold Watch	100
100.	1 Coral Brooch and Earrings	100
101.	1 Pair Garnet Sleeve Buttons	100
102.	1 Gold and Pearl Scarf Pin	50
103.	1 Emerald Scarf Pin	50
104.	1 Emerald Scarf Pin	50
105 to 1104.	One thousand copies of the Splendidly Illustrated Presentation work, entitled the "Tribute Book," at $20 each	20,000
1105 to 2104.	1000 Photograph Albums at $5 each	5,000
	Also, 120,000 Cash Presents, $1 each	120,000
	Making in the aggregate 122,104 Presents, valued at	$641,950

HOW TO OBTAIN TICKETS.

Orders may be sent us in registered letters or post office orders, in sums of $1 to $25, at our risk. Larger amounts should be sent in drafts or by express, at the following

CLUB RATES:—

5 Tickets to 1 address $4·50	40 Tickets to 1 addr's $33·00
10 Tickets to 1 address 9·00	50 Tickets to 1 addr's 43·50
20 Tickets to 1 address 17·50	100 Tickets to 1 addr's 85·00

Address all orders and communications to [11 4 1m
"GETTYSBURG ASYLUM ASSOCIATION,
"No. 1126 CHESNUT Street, Philada., Pa."

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—
CAROLINE M. RICHINGS........Directress
RICHINGS' OPERA COMPANY.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 13,
will be presented the celebrated Comic Opera, the
DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA.

Carlos (first time in this city)	Mr. WM. CASTLE
Don Pomposo	Mr. H. C. PEAKS
Doctor Paracelsus	Mr. E. SEGUIN
Senor Balthaser	Mr. J. A. ARNOLD
Isabella	Mrs. E. SEGUIN
Donna Lucrezia	Mrs. J. ARNOLD
Inez	Miss CAROLINE RICHINGS

FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF MR. S. C. CAMPBELL,
MARITANA.
In rehearsal, Benedict's grand Opera,
LILY OF KILLARNEY.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 13,
FOURTH WEEK OF THE
GIFTED AMERICAN ARTISTE,
MRS. D. P. BOWERS,
who will appear for the third time in the
NEW PLAY,
written expressly for her, by B. E. Woolf, entitled
MARIE ANTOINETTE.
Produced after long and careful preparation with
NEW SCENERY, APPROPRIATE COSTUMES.
THIS STARTLING AND POWERFUL PLAY
has at once
LEAPED INTO PUBLIC FAVOR.
Saturday Afternoon—FAMILY MATINEE.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE,
N. E. cor. NINTH and WALNUT. Begins at 7¾.
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF
MR. EDWIN FORREST.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Nov. 13,
METAMORA.

Metamora	Mr. EDWIN FORREST
Nahmeokee	Miss Lillie
Walter	Mr. Barton Hill

Thursday—THE GLADIATOR.
Friday—EDWIN FORREST AS HAMLET.
Chairs secured six days in advance.

NEW PHILADELPHIA OPERA HOUSE,
SEVENTH street, below Arch.
GREAT SUCCESS OF TUNISON & CO.'S
MINSTRELS.
I. V. TUNISON & CO., Proprietors.
First appearance of
MR. J. H. BUDWORTH,
the great Dutch Comedian of the age, with
YOUNG BOWMAN,
The Great Prima Donna
AND
FEMALE SONGSTER,
AND
EPH. HORN AND FRANK MORAN,
AND THE LARGEST AND MOST TALENTED
COMPANY IN THE WORLD.
Seats can be secured in advance without extra charge.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commence at 8.
Admission, 50 and 25 cents.
On Monday next—"THE PROGRESS OF THE NATION." Representing the time of the Pilgrims to the Late War. 11 13 4t

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7¼ o'clock.
"SURF." A HIT—SECOND WEEK.
MONDAY AND EVERY EVENING,
"SURF,"
in which Mrs. JOHN DREW and all the Company appear.
ACT I.—The Incoming Tide. ACT II.—Undertow. Surf Bathing. ACT III.—Deep Water. ACT IV.—Ashore. Grand Hop.
Friday—Benefit of Mrs. JOHN DREW.
Saturday—First SURF MATINEE.
Admission, 50 cents. No reserved seats.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
in Grand Ballets Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs, Dances Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

PHILADELPHIA CIRCUS
Corner TENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets,
NOW OPEN FOR THE WINTER SEASON,
UNDER A NEW MANAGEMENT.
This building has been entirely
RENOVATED, ALTERED, AND IMPROVED
WITH NEW MODES OF INGRESS AND
EGRESS, BOTH ON TENTH STREET
AND ON CALLOWHILL STREET.
A SPLENDID STUD OF HIGHLY TRAINED
HORSES.
A COMPANY UNEXCELLED IN THE
UNITED STATES.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	50 cents
Children under 12 years of age	35 cents
Family Circle (entrance on Callowhill street)	25 cents

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance commences at a quarter of 8 o'clock. Matinees commence at half-past 2 o'clock. Doors open one hour previous. [10 30 1m

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
ELEVENTH STREET, ABOVE CHESNUT.
THE FAMILY RESORT
OPEN FOR THE SEASON,
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
THE GREAT STAR TROUPE OF THE WORLD,
IN THEIR
GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES.
J. L. CARNCROSS Manager.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 8 19 3m

MONDAY AFTERNOON CONCERTS,
BY HASSLER'S GRAND ORCHESTRA,
AT CONCERT HALL,
EVERY MONDAY AFTERNOON,
SEASON 1867-68,
from half-past 3 till 5 o'clock.

MARK HASSLER	Directing Manager
Single Admission Ticket	FIFTY CENTS
A Package (of four tickets)	One Dollar
A "Coupon" or Family Ticket	Five Dollars

This ticket contains Thirty Coupon Admissions, detachable at pleasure, for any Concert through the season. For sale at the principal music stores; Concert Hall, and Orchestral Office, No. 214 South Eighth street. 11 12

CONCERT HALL.—TWELVE NIGHTS IN Wonder World, commencing
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 11.
Prof. and M'me MACALLISTER, the Great Illusionists of the Age, will present each evening a choice selection of their ILLUSIONS, WONDERS, and MIRACLES, embracing science, Mirth, and Mystery.
100 (ONE HUNDRED) 100
Elegant and Costly PRESENTS will be given away every night.
Admission, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 75 cents.
GIFT MATINEE, SATURDAY, Nov. 16, on which occasion every child will receive a Present.
Admission, 25 cents to all parts of the house.
11 6 10t HARRY WESTON, Business Agent.

NATIONAL HALL.—MARKET STREET,
above TWELFTH.
OPEN EVERY NIGHT at 7¾. Only three days more, closing positively WEDNESDAY NIGHT, November 13. Matinee WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. The splendid moving mirror of the
BUNYAN TABLEAUX,
Scenes 30 feet in width. The finest and largest
MOVING MIRROR IN THE WORLD,
From Union Hall, New York city, illustrating
BUNYAN'S PILGRIM'S PROGRESS.
Admission, 35 cents. Five tickets for $1·50. Reserved seats, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents.
11 11 3t ROBERT J. GREENWOOD, Proprietor.

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—
GRAND MATINEE
By CARL SENTZ'S ORCHESTRA of 40 Performers,
EVERY THURSDAY AFTERNOON
At half-past 3 o'clock.
Vocalist, Mad. HENRIETTA BEHRENS,
SINGLE ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.
Package of four Tickets for $1.
To be had at Boner & Co.'s Music Store, No. 1102 Chesnut street, and at the door. 10 26 1m

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REhearsals at the MUSICAL FUND HALL every SATURDAY, at 11½ A. M. Tickets sold at the door, and at all principal Music Stores. Engagements can be made by addressing G. BASTERT, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street, or at R. WILLIG'S Music Store, No. 1021 CHESNUT Street. 10 9 3m

REMOVAL.

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HAS REMOVED HIS MUSIC STORE

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Evening Telegraph

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Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1867.

Our Political Situation and its Responsibilities.

THERE is a philosophy of ideas that underlies every great struggle in human society. Rebellions, wars, revolutions, are but the explosion of forces that have long been gathering and awaiting the fitting occasion for the manifestation of their strength. The avalanche that thunders down the mountain side, sweeping all before it, is no casual or chance occurrence. The elements have long been preparing for the event. The snow, the rain, the sunshine, the frost, and the ever-active force of gravity, have contributed each its quota, perhaps through a long series of years, towards the final, tremendous catastrophe—of which the footfall of the passing traveller or the echo of a mountain song may have proved the immediate occasion. So of a great convulsion in human society, like the French Revolution or the Slaveholders' Rebellion in our own country. These events are but the consummation, the *dénouement*, of causes long in operation, and all tending towards the final result.

True statesmanship consists in a comprehension of the philosophy of ideas, and in practical skill in directing the course of legislation in accordance with those immutable laws of justice and right which are the foundation of all true human progress. All else is political quackery and charlatanism.

The great war through which this country has just passed, involving directly and indirectly the loss of not less than a million of lives and five thousand millions of dollars, was the consummation of a war of ideas which had been waging in this country from the Declaration of Independence down to the firing upon Fort Sumter. Those simple souls who suppose that this great struggle was caused by what they are pleased to call a few "fanatics" on either side, the "abolitionists" and the "fire-eaters," are to be pitied on account of their ignorance. They are the children of that "old ancient man" who thought that the building of Tenterden Steeple was the *cause* of Goodwin Sands. The tribe is numerous, and will never be extinct until the logical faculty shall be more fully developed among the masses of men.

The fundamental idea of the American political system, as enunciated in the Declaration of Independence, is the absolute equality of men in the natural endowment of essential human rights. This idea, though widely permeating the body politic and giving character to what we call our "free institutions," and stimulating the nation to the wonderful progress it has made in many directions, has, nevertheless, never yet found full and complete realization amongst us. There has been a constant warfare going on between it and the exactly opposite idea that there is no such thing as human equality, and that what are called "rights" are mere privileges, granted or withheld at the arbitrary election of those who may be in the possession of power. This conflict is by no means distinctively American. It is the grand conflict which divides the world into the great hostile camps of absolutism and democracy. Our civil war was one of its most terrible battles, but it by no means exhausted the contest, even in our own country. It ought to have done so, but it did not. It *did* strike down one of the chief citadels of oligarchical power, the American system of chattel slavery; but it has not yet realized the full measure of victory in the complete establishment of equal rights. Aristocracy still fights desperately to save something from its terrible overthrow. It has lost chattel slavery, but it strives to hold on to its ancient *monopoly of political power*. It would defraud the popular cause of half its victory. It seeks to build up an oligarchy in each of the late Rebel States, and thus to lay the foundation for another appeal in the future to the arbitrament of physical force. It would fortify itself once more with the tremendous power which our system gives to States in the Union, and thus panoplied, seek a more favorable occasion to strike at the nation's life. They who deem the "lost cause" of the Southern Confederacy to be finally abandoned have forgotten the teachings of history, and are but superficial observers of passing events. Says one of the chief apostles of the Rebellion, "Every revolving year makes the 'lost cause' more sacred to the lovers of liberty, dearer to the hearts of those who were faithful to it from its inception to its *temporary* fall." Says another, anticipating the accession of the so-called Democratic party to power in Congress, "And then Virginia shall have her own again; and all these crushed Southern States shall rise from the dust *and regain their own good swords and shields.*"

The practical question for American statesmanship now to settle, is whether, by the creation of Rebel oligarchies in the Southern Districts, and clothing them with the powers of States in the Union, we shall prolong this great war of ideas between republicanism and aristocracy, which has already cost us so much in blood and treasure, and shall lay the foundation for a more terrible war in the future, with its new holocausts of human lives, and its new loads of taxation and debt; or whether, by the full and final establishment of the true American idea of equal rights for all our citizens, we shall forever close this long contest and go on to the unhindered fulfilment of our grand destiny as the world's great exemplar of a free, Christian republic? This is not a question to be settled by the ordinary standards of partisanship. It is one for every good citizen to settle with his own conscience, and in view of the responsibilities he is under, not only to himself and to his fellows, but to the future and to the generations which shall come after him. We have paid the price in blood of our fathers' errors; shall we send down a like fateful legacy to our children?

Pennsylvania Railroad Corporations Excluded from Doing Business in New York.

A CURIOUS case has just arisen in New York, involving the right of railroads not incorporated under the laws of that State to sell tickets and keep offices within its limits. The Pennsylvania Railroad recently applied for a mandamus from the Supreme Court of New York to compel the Commissioners of Emigration to admit their agents to sell tickets to emigrants in Castle Garden, the great rendezvous of emigrants arriving at the port of New York. Judge Barnard decided against the application on the ground that, as a corporation formed under the laws of another State, it is prohibited by the laws of New York from selling tickets in that State. It seems that there is such a law on the statute-books of New York, but that it has hitherto been regarded as a dead letter, and not enforced. The *Herald* remarks that if it is now to be enforced, "it prevents any railroads, not incorporated under the laws of New York, from opening any offices or selling any tickets in this State under a heavy penalty for each offense. It shuts up the offices of the Allentown line, the New Jersey roads, the Pennsylvania Central, the Great Western, and, in fact, every railroad chartered in any other State of the Union, and gives a monopoly of ticket-selling to the New York State lines. The Allentown line, now doing business in Castle Garden by a special favor, must, of course, be ejected therefrom, as every ticket sold there over that line is a violation of the law, whose enforcement the Commissioners themselves have invoked, and subjects the seller to a penalty. The law is especially hard upon the emigrant, who is almost compelled to buy his ticket in Castle Garden, and is thus confined to lines of travel which may take him many miles out of his way, as well as largely increase the expense of his journey."

We have no idea that any such absurd and narrow-minded statute will long be permitted to remain in force as a law in New York. It must have been adopted years ago, when the advantages of competition among railroads were less apparent than now. One of the great causes of the immense concentration of business at New York is the unexampled facilities which she has enjoyed for the distribution of trade and travel to all points of the interior. Were she now to enforce the above absurd law to the letter, she would cut herself off from all connection with the West except by her own two lines, the Erie and the Central.

So far as the interests of Philadelphia are concerned, we should have no occasion to object to this exclusion of our corporations from New York. It might lead to the establishment of their own interests on a firmer basis by fostering the foreign commerce of this city. There is no good reason why nine-tenths of the foreign immigration should be concentrated at the port of New York. If the railroad companies of Pennsylvania would cease to look so much to New York, and would unite their interests with those of this city in the establishment of lines of steamers to foreign ports, they would soon be independent of such illiberal laws as those which have just excluded them from the sale of tickets in Castle Garden.

A HEAVY CAPTURE.—At the prize fight near Alexandria yesterday, the military and civil authorities of Virginia made a descent on the spectators and all engaged, and captured some two hundred of the audience. They were marched to Alexandria, five miles, and there relieved on a legal quibble. We are glad that the authorities have taken a decided step in this matter. This prize-fight, thus interrupted, is but one of a series which have been disgracing the soil of Virginia for the past year, and the ignominious treatment meted out to the spectators will, we hope, act as a warning to deter the respectable portion of the citizens of Washington from patronizing such brutal exhibitions. It is the custom of the residents of the national capital to turn out *en masse* on such an occasion, and the five-mile march as prisoners is a needful admonition. We hope General Schofield will persist in his course, and break up all such disgraceful affairs.

ARKANSAS VOTES FOR A CONVENTION.—Arkansas has voted, by a large majority, to hold a Constitutional Convention. About four-fifths of the registered vote has been cast. This shows that the election has been participated in by the people generally. There is a strong loyal element among the whites in Arkansas, and we have no doubt that the Convention will frame a liberal and truly republican constitution.

It is evident now that the dog-in-the-manger game of the Rebel element in the Southern districts is not to succeed. A majority of the people are determined to organize State governments, and get into the Union as soon as possible. They are not inclined to stay out in the cold to accommodate the supposed interests of the Democratic party.

THE ARREST OF LINDSAY.—We are glad to see that the United States military authorities in Richmond have arrested Lindsay, the colored delegate, for his recent foolish and incendiary speech. It is said that he is to be tried by a military commission. This is right. In communities situated as the Southern districts now are, there is a limit beyond which licentiousness of speech should not be allowed to go. But we trust that strict impartiality will be displayed in this matter. Lindsay is not the only man who has been using language calculated to array the two races in hostility. The Virginia conservative editors are many of them just as bad as Lindsay, and a good deal worse. They are constantly doing all they can to bring on a collision. Let General Schofield arrest them also. Let the military commission give an impartial trial to all these reckless and lawless malcontents, whether they be white or black, radical or conservative.

SPECIAL NOTICES

[For additional Special Notices see the Second Page.]

THE SOUL OF FLOWERS.—POETRY has given the title to the living breath of fragrant blossoms, and this floral soul—this quintessence of olfactory luxuries—exists, in its full perfection, in Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus."—*Brooklyn Eagle* 1t

REV. NEWMAN HALL, D. D.,
Will Lecture in
MUSICAL FUND HALL,
LOCUST STREET, ABOVE EIGHTH,
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 16.
Subject—"MISSIONS TO THE MASSES."
Tickets for sale at ASHMEAD'S, No. 724 CHESNUT Street, on and after Thursday morning, and at the Hall on Saturday evening. Reserved seats 50 cents. Admission 25 cents. 11 13 4t

THE BRANSONS HAVE NOT SOLD out the old Coal Yard, No. 507 South BROAD Street, below Lombard, as has been reported, but continue selling the
BEST QUALITIES OF COAL
at fair prices.
Superior LEHIGH and genuine EAGLE VEIN always on hand. 9 18 2mtn

THE GREAT REMEDY.—
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THE GREAT REMEDY
For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Hoarseness or Loss of Voice, Night Sweats, Sore Throat, Pains in the Side and Breast, Whooping Cough, Palpitation or Disease of the Heart, and all Complaints of a Pulmonary Nature.
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WILD CHERRY.
Prepared only by DR. SWAYNE & SON,
No. 330 North SIXTH Street, above Vine, Philadelphia. 3 2 mwf

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE FARM AND RESIDENCE at public Sale, on TUESDAY, 19th of November, 1867, at 2 o'clock P. M., Mansion House and Farm situated in the borough of Princeton, in the State of New Jersey. 126 acres of arable Land, two hours' ride from New York or Philadelphia. The railroad trains run seven times a day. The Mansion is a comfortable frame structure, two stories and an attic, 11 rooms, large kitchen, commanding an extensive view towards the Heights of Monmouth and Neversink Hills, a distance of thirty miles; the lawn shaded with evergreen trees and hedges; large garden, with a variety of fruits and berries. Out-buildings consist of two tenant houses, two barns, stabling for eighteen horses, carriage-house, granary, smoke-house, two large corn-cribs, etc.; one acre of woodland at the southern extremity of the farm, where runs a never failing stream of water, and also the Delaware and Raritan Canal. Also, a Stone Quarry and a Brick Yard, with kiln, sheds, and tools; six acres of superior clay, free from stones, and burns red, like the Philadelphia pressed brick. The balance of the land is loamy and well watered, shaded, and fenced, and in a high state of cultivation. The railroad station is about half a mile distant. The front of the farm (about 1700 feet) is on the main street. Several elegant private residences adjoin the property; very desirable as an investment. Forty acres might be sold within five years for building lots, leaving the balance clear of cost and enhanced in value.
Terms easy, and not more than a third will be required in cash, and the balance will be arranged to suit the purchaser. Possession, if required, within ten days after the purchase.
S. ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
11 13 we 2t* PRINCETON, N. J.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—By order of the Orphans' Court of the County of Monmouth, in the State of New Jersey, will be sold at Public Sale, on the 28th inst., a TRACT OF LAND, containing about 16 acres, late the estate of Benjamin A. Shoemaker, deceased, situate at Long Branch, about a quarter of a mile from the beach, being very desirable for building lots. For particulars, address
ROBERT ALLEN, JR., Attorney,
Red Bank, Monmouth County, N. J.
WOOLMAN STOKES, Long Branch,
Or, EDMUND N. GRUNDY, No. 228 MARKET Street, Philadelphia, WILLIAM P. ELLIS, No. 1304 N. SEVENTH St., Philadelphia, Administrators.
11 5 7 9 11 13 15 16 18 20 22 24 26 28 13t

TO RENT.

TO CORPORATIONS AND OTHERS.

TO RENT,
The Large and Desirable Rooms
OVER THE UNION NATIONAL BANK,
NOW BEING ERECTED
AT THE N. E. CORNER OF THIRD AND ARCH STREETS,
WILL BE READY FOR OCCUPANCY ABOUT JANUARY 1 NEXT. [11 18 3t

TO LET,
Large Third-Story Room,
Well Lighted, with or without Power.
APPLY AT
11 6 tf NO. 108 SOUTH THIRD ST.

TO RENT—MARKET STREET.—THE five story brick Store, No. 804 Market street (third house west of Eighth street, south side), 24 feet front by 130 feet deep, will be to rent on the 1st of November. Apply to GEORGE CUTHBERT, American Hotel, opposite Independence Hall, from 9 to 11 A. M. 10 24 tf

COMPLETE VICTORY AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION, 1867.—Chickering's Pianos Triumphant! having received from the Emperor "The Legion of Honor," being the highest Prize awarded at the Exposition, and in addition The First Grand Gold Med o Merit from the International Juries.
W. H. DUTTON,
8 3wstf No. 914 CHESNUT St.

LONG AND SQUARE BROCHE SHAWLS,
FOR SALE AT LESS THAN THE RECENT AUCTION SALE PRICES.
BLACK OPEN CENTRES.
SCARLET OPEN CENTRES.
BLACK FILLED CENTRES.
SCARLET FILLED CENTRES.
BLACK THIBET SHAWLS
GAY AND PLAIN STYLE BLANKET SHAWLS
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
11tp PHILADELPHIA.

GLOBE
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW YORK.
PLINY FREEMAN, President.
LORING ANDREWS, JOHN A. HARDENBERGH, } Vice-Presidents.
HENRY C. FREEMAN, Secretary.

CASH ASSETS $1,000,000
ORGANIZED JUNE, 1864.
ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE. PREMIUMS PAYABLE IN CASH. LOSSES PAID IN CASH. IT RECEIVES NO NOTES, AND GIVES NONE.
By the provisions of its Charter, the entire surplus belongs to Policy Holders, and must be paid to them in Dividends or reserved for their greater security.
Dividends are made on the contribution plan, and paid annually, commencing two years from the date of the Policy.
It has already made two Dividends, amounting to
$102,000·00,
An amount never before equalled during the first three years of any company.
FREE PERMISSION GIVEN TO TRAVEL IN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE AT ALL SEASONS OF THE YEAR. NO POLICY FEE REQUIRED. FEMALE RISKS TAKEN AT THE USUAL PRINTED RATES, NO EXTRA PREMIUM BEING DEMANDED.
Applications for all kinds of Policies, Life, Ten Year Life, Endowment, Term, or Children's Endowments taken, and all information cheerfully afforded at the
BRANCH OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,
No. 408 WALNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
ELMES & GRIFFITTS,
MANAGERS.
Department of State of Pennsylvania.
CHARLES E. ELMES, late of Phila National Bank.
W. J. GRIFFITTS, JR. 10 23 wsm4p
Fire, Marine and Accident Insurance effected in the most reliable Companies of this city, and in those of New York, New England and Baltimore.

BAILEY & CO.,
DEALERS IN PRECIOUS STONES,
DIAMONDS! DIAMONDS!
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PEARLS.
AMETHYSTS.
GARNETS.
TOPAZ.
BAILEY & CO.,
No. 819 CHESNUT STREET,
10 2 wfm PHILADELPHIA.
NO. 8 RUE ST. GEORGES, PARIS.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, who may wish to convert them into the
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Co.,
We publish below the terms upon which they may now be exchanged at the office of the Agents of the Company in this city,
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
We make the exchange to day (November 7), and pay a difference as follows:— [11 6 1304p

On $1000 of Five-Twenties, of	1862	$159·76
" "	1864	131·60
" "	1865	139·25
" "	1865 and 1867, July	154·50
" Ten-Forties		89·75
" 1881s		197·25
" June Seven-Thirties		161·25
" July "		155·25

1897. CHRISTMAS. 1867.
BENNETT'S,
No. 20 North EIGHTH Street,
(WEST SIDE, "ABOVE" MARKET ST.),
FANCY BAZAR,
AN EMPORIUM OF
NOVELTY,
PLEASURE, and
11 12uwf3trp FASHION.

CORAL JEWELRY.
CLARK & BIDDLE,
No. 712 CHESNUT Street,
Have Just Opened an Immense Invoice
OF
PINK CORAL JEWELRY,
TO WHICH THEY CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION. [9 13 wfm3mrp

THE AMERICAN BUTTONHOLE, OVERSEAMING, AND SEWING MACHINE COMPANY are now getting ready their splendid combination FAMILY MACHINES, for Christmas Presents. Nothing could be more appropriate for a gift to a Lady friend than one of these magnificent Machines. Beauty and utility combined, it would prove a constant, daily souvenir of the giver.
For sale at S. W. Corner of ELEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets. 11 2 tfrp

THE GREAT SAFE TESTS.
Lillie's Chilled-Iron Safes Master of the Situation.
Impenetrable to the Elements of Fire or the Burglar's Implements.
Neither five hours of the most intense heat in a fiery furnace, nor six hours of the most scientific drilling yet known in this country, nor the thorough use of the best steel wedges and the sledge for a long time could avail against it. The two Safes which stood the above tests are now on exhibition in my store No. 639 Arch street. Also, the Evans & Watson Safe, with the Boston Steam Patent, burned in the same furnace, with its back broken and burst its sides caved in and twisted, much of the wood badly scorched inside; indeed, to every appearance, on its last legs, only requiring a little longer time to have finished it entirely; and I simply ask any and all candid and intelligent men, having any interest in a Fire-Proof or a Burglar-Proof Safe, to call and examine those three Safes for themselves, and form their own opinion as to their respective merits.
A full report will be made, as early as practicable, of the above Safe Tests, and signed by both citizens and operators. M. C. SADLER, Agent,
No. 639 ARCH Street.
P. S.—I notice in a Sunday newspaper Evans & Watson's charges and statements, and their self-constituted committee's report, all of which will be properly answered in due time, and in their order. But I say now, here and everywhere, that every base and slanderous allegation made therein against Mr. Lillie or myself is absolutely untrue, and that neither Mr. Lillie nor myself require any such subterfuges to sustain the merits of Lillie's Chilled Iron Safes.
11 11 3t M. C. SADLER, Agent.

GREAT SALE!
BARGAINS
IN
DRESS GOODS,
And Every Description of
DRY GOODS.
MUST BE CLOSED OUT
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Invite the attention of Ladies to their IMMENSE STOCK OF
Silks, Shawls, Cloths, and Dress Goods,
Which will be offered at SUCH PRICES as will INSURE RAPID SALES.
STORE OPEN and READY FOR BUSINESS at EIGHT O'CLOCK A. M. 11 11 6t4p

SILK VELVETS,
GROS GRAINS,
TAFFETAS, ETC.
W. S. STEWART & CO.,
No. 305 MARKET STREET.
Invite the attention of the Trade to their Stock of LYONS AND GERMAN VELVETS, from 24 to 48 inches.
GROS GRAINS, TAFFETAS,
[11 11 3t4p*
GROS DU RHINES, ETC.

CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,
(Successors to W. L. Maddock & Co.),
No. 115 South THIRD Street,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
CHOICE ALMARIE GRAPES
45 Cents Per Pound.
New Bethlehem Buckwheat.
NEW
WHITE MESS MACKEREL.
10 12 sw2m]
PATAPSCO FAMILY FLOUR always on hand.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—JOSIAH NEELY has this day been admitted to become a partner in our firm.
LIPPINCOTT, SONS & CO., Auctioneers,
No. 240 MARKET Street.
Philadelphia, Nov. 11, 1867. 11 12 4t

GREAT TRIAL OF SAFES.
TRIUMPH! TRIUMPH! TRIUMPH!
TWO VICTORIES
FOR THE STEAM FIRE-PROOF SAFE.
EVANS & WATSON'S SAFE,
WITH
Sanborn's Patent Steam Improvement.
The Only Really Fire-Proof Safe.
Messrs. Lillie and Sadler Refuse to Submit the Trial to the Control of a Disinterested Committee.
THEY ADMIT TAMPERING WITH EVANS & WATSON'S STEAM SAFE.
THEIR PROCEEDINGS DENOUNCED AS UNFAIR, AND THEIR TRIAL OF NO ACCOUNT.
EVANS & WATSON MAKE A SEPARATE TRIAL, FAIR AND OPEN TO ALL.
LILLIE'S SAFE CRACKED OPEN IN FORTY-FIVE MINUTES.
CONTENTS OF THE LILLIE SAFE TOTALLY DESTROYED IN LESS THAN FOUR HOURS.
CONTENTS OF THE STEAM SAFE PERFECTLY PRESERVED.

Read the following Report of the Committee appointed to superintend the burning of the Safes:—
COMMITTEE'S REPORT.
The undersigned having consented to act on the Committee to be appointed to witness and report upon the Fire Proof Test of Lillie's Chilled Iron Safe and the Evans & Watson Safe, with Sanborn's Patent Steam Improvement as per the challenge of M. C. Sadler, agent of Lillie's Safes in Philadelphia, met on the vacant lot at Twenty-first and Arch streets, on the morning of the 22d ultimo—the day designated in said challenge for said test—at 8 o'clock A. M., and there found Messrs. Evans & Watson, with two of their Safes of the size and make in said challenge mentioned, and with several piles of wood, ready and fully prepared for the test; and after waiting until nearly 9 o'clock, and the challenging party failing to appear or to send a Safe to be tested, the Committee retired.
The said committee again repaired to the ground (Twenty-first and Arch streets) on the morning of the 6th inst., and there found said Sadler and Mr. Lillie, with one of Lillie's Safes, 35 inches in width, with 8-inch wall—said to have been made for the express purpose of said test—and one of Evans & Watson's, 31½ inches in width, with 6-inch walls—sold by said Evans & Watson to a stranger about two weeks ago—building a furnace in which to burn said Safes; and they also found there the said Evans & Watson, with one of their own Safes, such as they make for sale to any person wishing to purchase, and one of Lillie's, bought at Mr. Sadler's store on the 4th inst., by a party who retained possession of it from the time of purchase to the time of delivering the same on the ground—said Safes being as nearly equal in size and thickness of walls as the respective makers usually make them, ready for any test, or manner of test, which a committee, mutually chosen, might agree upon.
The committee making this report appointed by the said Evans & Watson, severally waited upon the said Sadler and informed him that they were ready to confer with any committee then appointed by him, or which he might appoint, to conduct the test in accordance with the terms of his challenge. His reply to each of said committee was that he had no committee, and that he would not submit to the dictation of any committee as to how he should burn his safes, or place them in position for burning. Mr. Lillie was then appealed to by one of this committee to submit the test to the judgment of a committee, to be jointly appointed, when he answered that "we," meaning himself and the agent Mr. Sadler, "will try this thing in our own way." And when interrogated as to whether he thought the public would be satisfied with such a test as he was preparing for, replied that he did not care for the public.
Failing to effect any arrangement for a test which the judgment of any committee might agree upon, the undersigned reported to the said Evans & Watson that the said Sadler and Lillie, notwithstanding said challenge for a fair test of the fire-proof qualities of their respective Safes, declined to submit to any such test. It was claimed that the Lillie Safe brought by Mr. Sadler to the grounds for burning had been made for that express purpose, and that the Evans & Watson safe had been foully dealt with. Mr. Lillie and Mr. Sadler admitted that they bored holes in the bottom. And the proposition was made by one of Mr. Sadler's friends to form a joint committee to go to the respective stores of said Sadler and Evans & Watson, and select a Safe from each to be burned under direction of said committee.
Evans & Watson agreed to said proposition, but Mr. Sadler positively declined it. With this the duties of their appointment ended. But, as Messrs. Evans & Watson had anticipated a non-willingness on the part of Mr. Sadler to submit to the terms which he himself proposed for a fair test, and so that the public, which had gathered to witness the trial, should not be disappointed, they determined to test, in an open manner, the fire proof qualities of the Safes, of equal sizes, brought on the grounds as above mentioned, and requested the undersigned to act as a committee to superintend the burning thereof, and to report the condition of each Safe after burning. As such committee, the undersigned report:—
That said Safes were placed at an equal height from the ground, and about two feet apart, and pine and oak wood placed equally around them, and a fire lighted to both at the same time—9·30 A. M., and was kept up at an equal heat, as nearly as the same could be, until 2·30 P. M. That at 10·15 A. M. Lillie's Safe cracked, and at 1·45 P. M. flame was seen to issue from several cracks in the Safe. Water was turned on at 2·20 P. M., and by 3 P. M. the Safes were cooled off, when Lillie's Safe was opened and everything in it found to be totally destroyed.
Evans & Watson's Safe was also opened, and its contents found to be in as good a state of preservation as when put in before the fire—nothing scorched or the sign of fire about them. Note paper, which had been loosely placed in the pigeon holes, came out as perfect as it went in. The water tubes, which constituted the Sanborn Improvement in Evans & Watson's Safe, were found to contain about two-thirds of the water originally placed in them, showing that the Safe would have stood twice as much more fire as it had been subjected to.
The committee had nothing to do with the burning in the furnace erected by M. C. Sadler and Lillie, except as spectators. They noticed that on account of the inequality in the size of the two Safes placed therein by Sadler and Lillie (being the first two above mentioned), one 35 inches, and the other 31½), and the furnace being of the same width, about 57 inches, Evans & Watson's Safe was subjected to much more fire than was that of Lillie's. Besides this, a roaring fire was made around Evans & Watson's Safe, and kept up for three-quarters of an hour before the fire at that end of the furnace in which Lillie's Safe was placed was fairly started.
(signed) H. N. FITZGERALD,
N. 218 N. Third street,
JOHN G. KERSHAW,
No. 112 S. Fourth street,
JOSEPH WOOD,
No. 41 S. Fourth street,
Committee.

GREAT VICTORY!
THE STEAM FIRE PROOF SAFE
WITH
HOLES BORED IN IT
BY
LILLIE AND SADLER,
PERFECTLY PRESERVES ITS CONTENTS
IN
LILLIE'S FURNACE.
LILLIE AND SADLER
UNABLE TO DESTROY
THE STEAM FIRE PROOF SAFE,
(The Lillie Safe 8 Inches Thick,
The Steam Safe 6 Inches Thick.)
EVEN TAMPERED WITH IT!
It Preserves its Contents in Perfect Condition, while the Lillie Safe, Made Expressly for the Trial—"The Best He Could Make"—has its Contents Damaged and Scorched! Papers saturated in Alum Water Folded and Packed in the Lillie Safe Previous to the Trial!
Read the following report of a Committee appointed by Evans & Watson to superintend the opening of the Safes on the morning of November 7:—
COMMITTEE'S REPORT.
The undersigned witnessed the opening of the Safes burned in the furnace above-mentioned, Evans & Watson's being first opened, and the contents found perfectly preserved from the fiery ordeal; and the water tubes were found to be about half full, showing that the Safe would have stood as much more fire as that to which it had been subjected. Lillie's was then opened and found to be packed with printed paper, some of which was wet, discolored, and smoking, some dry and singed with fire, and some dry and not singed. That which was wet, discolored, and smoking, was taken from the back of the Safe, which would be as though it was taken from the bottom, as said Safes were placed upon their backs in said furnaces.
(Signed) JOHN G. KERSHAW,
No. 112 S. Fourth street;
HENRY A. BARBER,
No. 1108 Contesstreet;
JOSEPH WOOD,
No. 41 S. Fourth street,
Committee.

We invite the public to call and examine the Steam Fire Proof Safe and the Lillie Safe, tested in the late trial, to compare their condition, and to examine the contents of the Steam Safe perfectly preserved. Also, to examine the condition of the wood fixtures and contents of the Steam Safe tested in Lillie's furnace, both of which were perfectly preserved.
We also invite the public to call and examine the papers which were saturated with alum water and then folded and packed in the Lillie Safe, tested by him in his furnace. We shall deem it a pleasure at any and all times to thoroughly explain the construction of the Steam Safe.
EVANS & WATSON,
11 8 3t 4p No. 26 South SEVENTH Street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Cheapest Clothing in Philadelphia,
Cheapest Clothing in Philadelphia,
Cheapest Clothing in Philadelphia,
Cheapest Clothing in Philadelphia,
At Tower Hall.
At Tower Hall.
At Tower Hall.
At Tower Hall.

Our stock is manufactured with especial care for this season's sales. *We defy competition in extent and variety of assortment, and in style, fit, and make of goods. Prices always guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sales cancelled and money refunded.*

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & Co.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

IS STIMULATION NECESSARY?—This question is practically answered in the affirmative by thousands of physicians every day. Sometimes they prescribe the ordinary forms of alcohol; sometimes tinctures which are simply *inferior alcohol*, more or less medicated; but no small proportion of the faculty give the preference to HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, as the most carefully prepared medicinal stimulant at present known. It is impossible for prejudice itself to be blind to the marked success with which this extraordinary tonic and alterative has been administered in cases of DYSPEPSIA during the last twenty years. If it were possible to canvass the whole country for cases in which it had effected a cure of this obstinate and agonizing disease, *they would number millions.* No wonder, then, that it has become a STANDARD MEDICINE in every State, city, town, and village in the United States, and that names the most distinguished in literature, art, and science, are the vouchers for its remarkable properties. The immense manufactory at Pittsburg, with its extensive storehouses, is the largest establishment of the kind in this country, and probably in the world. The amount of manual labor employed in the preparation of the Bitters, to say nothing of the steam-driven machinery, is greater than that of any other proprietary medicine establishment on this continent, and, by the blessing of Providence, the beneficial results of this unequalled tonic and alterative are co-extensive with its continually increasing sales.

A BREEZY TIME AT POINT BREEZE.—The Point Breeze Park will to-morrow be the scene of a very fine and attractive display of teams and saddle-horses, doubtless unequalled by any similar display in times past at that favorite resort. Among the particular attractions of the day will be the magnificent four-in-hand team of Samuel R. Phillips, Esq., of this city. Those who wish to preserve an appropriate souvenir of the occasion will have an unusual opportunity of doing so, as a photographer will be on the ground, and, with his magical camera, will take a picture of Mr. Phillips' team, with the Club House, surrounded by a number of our prominent citizens, who are to be present on the occasion, in the background. The programme for the day includes a grand trial of speed, in single as well as double harness, and under saddle likewise. The attractiveness of the occasion will be increased by the presence of a fine band of music, and we doubt not but that these combined attractions will draw together the *elite* of the city, including a large representation of the ladies. Those who neglect the opportunity to be present will have good cause for regret.

A MAN and wife were sitting at breakfast the other day, the husband trying to read the paper, while the wife was lecturing him on his dissipated hours. He suddenly looked up from his paper and said, "Here's a perfectly correct sentiment. A writer in this paper says, the best capital to begin life with is a capital wife!" "That's very true, dear," replied the wife, smiling, thinking that her remark would elicit a compliment; "but where can you always get them?" "In the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, of course." As sympathetic novelists say, "we will not further invade this scene of quiet domesticity," except to say that the best coal may be obtained at any time of W. W. Alter, in Ninth street, below Girard avenue, and at the branch office, corner of Sixth and Spring Garden streets. Every housewife should stick a pin here.

A SIGHT WORTH SEEING.—Last night there was quite a crowd attracted in front of Bennett's Fancy Bazar, No 29 N. Eighth street, to witness the peculiar window display, and the novel model of illuminating it, which was by means of two beautiful candelabras and a chandelier, surrounding a vase of natural flowers. The whole effect was striking, and was universally admired. The display of flowers was really magnificent. This evening the same style of lighting will be repeated, and we advise the public to visit that locality, as it will amply repay them.

SEASONABLE.—Crippin & Maddock, Grocers, No. 115 S. Third street, are selling their *Almeria Grapes* at 45 cents per pound. They have on hand New Bethlehem Buckwheat, New White Mess Mackerel, Patapsco Family Flour. Their new crop *French Peas, Champignons, Truffles*, Capers, Olives, Sardines, with a varied assortment of imported Cheese, are now in store, and for sale at reduced prices.

THE COLD SNAP of yesterday urges the great necessity of at once pushing to a successful completion the Riverside Institute for the orphans of deceased soldiers and sailors. The shares cost only one dollar each, and, besides securing a handsome engraving, guarantee one of the $300,000 worth of presents to be awarded.

INDIAN SUMMER.—It is an easy matter to make an Indian "some;" that can be done by clothing him in the styles sold at Charles Stokes & Co.'s First-Class Clothing House, under the Continental; that will make anybody "some;" but to make an Indian summer, it requires the month of November to be clothed in the balmy atmosphere of May.

TAKE AYER'S PILLS for all the purposes of a purgative, for Constipation, Indigestion, Headache, and Liver Complaint. By universal accord, they are the best of all purgatives for family use.

OBSERVE!—We wish to call your attention to the fact that the Managers of the Gettysburg Asylum for Invalid Soldiers' whose office is at No. 1126 Chesnut street, propose to issue 1,200,000 tickets at one dollar each, which may be taken singly or in parcels, and each of these tickets will have a chance to draw one of the 122,104 presents described in the schedule published in another column. There are several capital prizes, as follows:—$100,000 in United States greenbacks; a splendid farm in New York worth $60,000; the famous yacht Henrietta, valued at $50,000; a diamond necklace worth $30,000; two diamond brooches and sets of earrings, valued at $25,000 each; and many others. The whole of these 122,104 valuable presents are all to be fairly distributed according to the published plan and represent a total value of $650,000. By this arrangement it is hoped that half a million of money will be raised from nearly a million of subscribers, clear of all expenses, and with this money it is proposed to erect and sustain the Asylum. This is a fair and honest attempt to establish a great patriotic charity, and every person should take a ticket.

IMPORTANT TO BUYERS OF HOSIERY GOODS.—Messrs. Cook & Brother, No. 53 North Eighth street, claim to be the only firm in Philadelphia keeping *all grades* of Hosiery at *Retail* who import their own goods. They feel assured—

1. That by avoiding the profits and commissions imposed in the ordinary course of trade, they save their customers at least 25 per cent.

2. That they have the quality of their goods under complete control using the best yarns, and employing the best workmen in their manufacture.

3. That, having direct access to European markets, they can keep a more complete stock than if dependent upon purchases made here of foreign goods.

A call from the reader is solicited at their store, No. 53 North Eighth street.

A GREAT PUBLIC WANT is supplied by HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS. They are medicines that father, mother, nurse, or invalid can always have at hand, and apply without danger or delay, and with prompt benefit and relief. Try them. See advertisement. Address HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE Co., No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.

Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, No. 23 North Sixth street, Dyott & Co., No. 232 North Second street, wholesale agents. Sold also by George C. Evans, Sixth and Poplar streets; Ambrose Smith, Broad and Chesnut streets; Hortter Twentieth and Green streets; John Bley, Frankford road; Roche, Fifteenth and South streets; Callender, Third and Walnut streets; Hickman, No. 336 South Second street; Marshall, Thirteenth and Market streets; Blythe, No. 3120 Market street. Sold in Germantown by W. R. Jones. General Depot, No. 637 Arch street.

WHITMAN'S CHOCOLATE.—The finest Chocolate for table use, manufactured at the Philadelphia Steam Chocolate and Cocoa Works. Stephen F. Whitman, office and store No. 1210 Market street.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

WHAT IS MORE COMMON OR DISTRESSING THAN A BILIOUS ATTACK? Who is not familiar with the well-known symptoms, Oppression across the Stomach and Chest, Low Spirits, Restlessness, Gloominess of Mind, Weariness, Dull Headache, Dirty, Greasy Appearance of the Skin, Yellow Tinge of the White of the Eyes, Loss of Appetite, and Costiveness? Few, indeed, of the more ordinary ills of life are more widely prevalent than these Bilious Disorders, and yet they may readily be got rid of by using Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills, by whose operation the Liver will be rapidly restored to healthy action, the vitiated secretions of the Stomach changed, all Costiveness removed, and the whole system assisted in recovering its normal condition. Sold by all Druggists.

FINE CONFECTIONS.—At George W. Jenkins', No. 1037 Spring Garden street, can be obtained foreign fruits, nuts, almonds etc., as well as a fine assortment of confections. Jenkins is worthy of a call.

AMAZINGLY LOW!!!
☞ Merino and Wool Underwear.
☞ Merino and Wool Underwear.
☞ Merino and Wool Underwear.
MCINTIRE & BROTHER, No. 1035 Chesnut street.

☞ *Unusual Inducements!* ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! !
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☞ *Unusual Inducements!* ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! !

Remember { *We now offer an immense stock of New Clothing for Men's and Boys' Fall and Winter wear, made in the most careful manner, and of materials bought in flush hands, at ruinous prices to the manufacturers.*
This tells the whole story.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL.
ON THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STS.

MARRIED.

DESSALET—NELMS.—On the evening of Monday, the 11th instant, by the Rev. Sanders J. Reed, Mr. JOSEPH H. DESSALET to Miss CHARLOTTE ISABEL NELMS.

WINSHIP—ENGLEBERT.—On the 12th instant, by the Rev. E. R. Beadle, RICHARD WINSHIP, Esq., to Miss SOPHIE M. ENGLEBERT, both of this city.

DIED.

BUDLONG.—On the morning of the 12th instant, after a lingering illness, WILLIAM H. BUDLONG, in the 32d year of his age. **

CLARKE.—On the 11th instant, WILLIAM M. CLARKE, in the 67th year of his age.

His relatives and male friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son, William D. Clarke, No. 26 S. Third street, Camden, N. J., on Friday, the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M. *

HERITAGE.—Suddenly, on the morning of the 11th instant, WILLIE S., son of George W. and Ellen Heritage.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, on the County road, near Somerton, Twenty-third Ward, on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Pennypack Church.

MAC FEETERS.—Suddenly, on the 10th instant, MARGARET A., wife of William Mac Feeters, in the 60th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 8 Laurel street, on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Interment at Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

MONAGHAN.—On the 12th instant, JOHN J. MONAGHAN, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also St. Augustine's and St. Patrick's Beneficial Societies, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 336 S. Sixth street, on Friday morning at 8½ o'clock. Mass at St. Mary's Church. Interment at St. Joseph's Cemetery.

RICE.—On the 11th instant, KATE GUYANT, the only daughter of Joseph C. and Caroline R. Rice, in the 4th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 702 Richmond street, on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

SIDEBOTHAM.—On the 11th instant, MARY SIDEBOTHAM wife of Thomas Sidebotham, in the 57th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her husband, No. 4519 Paul street, Frankford, on Thursday, the 14th instant, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

WHELAN.—On the 11th instant, Mrs. ELLEN WHELAN, aged 28 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, Mr Michael Whelan, No. 1331 Passyunk road, on Thursday morning at 8½ o'clock.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

COOL.—The blustery weather of the past two days has brought overcoats into general requisition, to the intense delight of the clothiers. Yesterday was cool, but to-day, according to the thermometer, is cooler, and we are perhaps justified in proclaiming the permanent sojourn of winter in our midst. In truth, a cold-blooded and credulous individual who resides on Cherry Hill—outside the prison walls—reports that the gutters in his locality were covered with a film of ice this morning. In Richmond, owing to the excessive evaporation of molasses whisky during the night, ice was formed of the thickness of an eighth of an inch. The thermometer at the Merchants' Exchange has made the following record during the month. We give the figures of the corresponding period of last year, by way of comparison:—

November, 1867.	6 *A. M.*	12 *M.*	3 *P. M.*	*November, 1866.*	6 *A. M.*	12 *M.*	3 *P. M.*
1st......	46°	58°	60°	1st......	38°	47°	50°
2d......	47½	64	68	2d......	44	56½	61
3d......	48½	59	62	3d......	47	53	53
4th......	59	56	45	4th......	44½	50	51
5th......	40	48½	49	5th......	33½	41¼	42
6th......	37½	51	52	6th......	33	47	50
7th......	35½	45	52	7th......	38	52½	57½
8th......	44½	57	62	8th......	42	60	62
9th......	56	68	71	9th......	48	61	62½
10th......	60	68	65	10th......	47	58	61½
11th......	50½	55¼	60	11th......	50½	64	67
12th......	40	42	44	12th......	48	54	56
13th......	35	41½	...	13th......	40	50	52½

A CONFUSED GERMAN.—A somewhat ludicrous incident occurred on Monday evening. A jolly German, having labored hard, determined to have a "time of it," in the fullest sense of the term. It is not necessary to speak of his jollification at the beer gardens, or of his frequent stoppages at sauer wein establishments. Suffice it to say that before 9 o'clock he was pretty well drunk, spasmodically making his way along, and fetching up against sundry lampposts and individuals in no lazy manner. Now, it so happened that this bibulous German lived in a dwelling immediately adjoining a confectionery store at Twelfth and Wood streets, and being on Girard avenue that evening, with his head-lights dimmed by the fumes of the sauer wein, and himself made unconscious by the many "straight drinks" he had taken, he mistook his way, and, instead of turning down Twelfth street, he turned up and neared Jefferson, when lo! he saw the identical confectionery store, and robbers loading up a cart with candied sweets, preparing to make off. With a peculiar Dutch "rounder," and the exclamation, "Mine Gott!" he started for the robbers, and went for their eyes in a *bona fide* pugilistic manner. A general squabble ensued, and cries of murder, many Dutch oaths, and exclamations on the part of the German that he would not quietly see his neighbors robbed, followed. The German was arrested, and soon learned that he had gone on a wrong scent, and had assaulted a goodly confectioner who was packing up some goods for country markets. Alderman Fitch held him to answer.

A SLIGHT MISUNDERSTANDING.—One or two days since it was reported that Officer Elliot, wishing to give an alarm of fire, was refused access to the Moyamensing Hose Company's box. An investigation into this has proved entirely satisfactory to all parties. There was some slight misunderstanding between the officer and a young man, one of the bunkers there. As soon as one of the directors of the company learned of this he made all possible endeavors to sound the alarm, but the wires had been so affected by the storm at that time that they could not be used. The Mayor, after an investigation, is satisfied that no refusal was meant, the bunker answering the officer that the engine was out of service, and not the box.

THE "WEST PHILADELPHIA STAR" is the title of a handsome octavo paper published on the other side of the Schuylkill, by Mr. Charles Githens, at No. 3209 Market street. The people of the Twenty-fourth Ward need such an organ for their interests, and we advise them to give the *Star* a liberal support, and it may shine oftener in the future during each week.

DRIVING A HORSE TO DEATH.—James Myers and Henry Sellers were arrested by the officers of the Nineteenth Ward, on American street, last night, charged with stealing a horse and wagon from the Fox Chase Hotel. It is alleged that they drove the horse to death. Alderman Heins committed them in default of $2500 bail each.

DESIRABLE ROOMS.—The new building in the course of erection at the N. E. corner of Third and Arch streets will be finished about the first of January. There are a number of large and desirable rooms over the first floor, which will be used by the National Bank, and those who wish commodious offices should apply at once.

"THE HEAVENS ON FIERY FLAMES."—To-morrow morning, as we stated yesterday, the astronomers have predicted the recurrence of the grand phenomenon which the chroniclers of the Middle Ages designated by the quaint heading we have used. Whether or not we shall be disappointed it is impossible to say; but certain it is that the falling of the stars on a grand and imposing scale occurs once in thirty-four years, on or about November 13th, and that at half-past two o'clock to-morrow morning, this regular cycle of the meteors expires. It therefore becomes us to be on the lookout for them, as the greater portion of those now alive will be relieved of all their earthly cares before another opportunity occurs. The spectacle as witnessed in this country in the year 1833, was one of awful grandeur; the heavens appeared, in veritable truth, as if "on fiery flames." The meteors descended upon the earth as thick as the early snow-flakes in December, coruscating, gleaming, and dancing through the air like a grand masquerade of the universe.

It is not unnatural that such a marvelous display should excite the fears of the timid, and the awe, as well as the amazement, of all. In the year A. D. 1106 there was witnessed in Judea and the surrounding country a meteoric display similar in vastness and grandeur to those beheld in this country in 1833, and by Humboldt in South America in 1799. An ancient chronicler has thus described the event and its dire effects upon the world:—

"Fiery battles, companies of horses, cohorts of foot, cities, swords, and bloody arms were seen on high. Barrenness of soil from inundation, dearth from scarcity, plague from famine—all prevailed."

This picture was doubtless greatly exaggerated by the fertile imagination of the chronicler; but it will surely be impossible for any one to witness a repetition of these scenes without feelings of the profoundest admiration, verging on positive terror.

Professor Elias Loomis, of Yale College, an eminent astronomer, has given the following directions for observing the display, should it occur, and they may be serviceable to our readers:—

"1. Observe in the open air; from a station which commands a good view of the heavens, quite down to the horizon. Observations made from an open window are of but little value.

"2. If it is desirable to determine the whole number of meteors visible, at least four observers are necessary; and whenever a meteor is seen, its number should be audibly announced, for the purpose of avoiding duplicates.

"3. A majority of the November meteors move in paths which seem to diverge from a point or region in the constellation Leo, near the end of the sickle. It is important to determine accurately the dimensions and position of this area from which the meteors radiate; also, the proportion of the numbers which do, and those which do not conform to the general law.

"4. As it is probable that on this occasion there will be a large number of observers at many different places, it will be a favorable opportunity for determining the height of particular meteors. Therefore, whenever a meteor appears so remarkable as to attract particular attention, the position of its path among the stars should be located and the beginning and end of the path, the precise time of the observation, and the duration of the flight should be fully estimated. When the length of the path has been determined, the last observation will give the velocity of the meteor, which is an element of the greatest importance with respect to the theories of these bodies."

In New York, orders have been given to strike all the fire-alarm bells in the city three times ten blows, when the "prodigies and signs, abortive presages and tongues of fire," make their appearance. We hope similar instructions will be issued this afternoon by Fire-Marshal Lyle. At any rate, if anybody chances to be awake when the shower begins, let him give vent to "Fire! murder! donner und blitzen!" and other bewildering cries, at the top of his voice, that his neighbors may not be cheated out of the gorgeous spectacle.

STRUCK THE WRONG PERSON.—Last evening a fight occurred between two young women, Kate Smith and Lydia White, at Seventh and St. Mary streets. Lydia snatched up a pitcher and raised it to strike her opponent, when John Linden interposed just in time to catch the blow in his face, fracturing and lacerating it badly. Lydia was committed by Alderman George Moore.

OUT OF SERVICE.—This morning the testimony in reference to the refusal of the Moyamensing Hose Company to allow Officer Elliot to use their fire-box—being out of service, they said—was placed before the Mayor for investigation.

BUTCHERS' BOW SAWS, BAY STATE Steels, Beatty's Cleavers and Choppers, Sticking, Skinning, and Steak Knives, Iron and Tinned Meat Hooks, Ham Testers, Tinned Cheese Knives Sausage Machines, etc., for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

WASHITA AND HINDOSTAN OIL STONES and Slips Hindostan and Nimisita Axe-stones; Brandywine, Darby, Plymouth, Indian Pond, and Berea Whetstones, and Bodie's Knife Hones, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

SMALL STENCIL PLATES, FOR MARKING linen and clothing; Brands for marking tools or cattle; Steel Figure and Letter Punches, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First Store above Chesnut street. [49

WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIPtions of Character, with advice on Business, Health, Education, etc., given daily by
J. L. CAPEN,
8 28wsm5p at No. 722 CHESNUT Street.

WILLIAM F. GEDDES' SONS,
BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,
No. 724 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
Cards, Checks, Circulars, Bill Heads, etc. 11 9sw3t*

HORSE BLANKETS. } CHEAPEST IN THE CITY. No. 631 MARKET Street. Where the BIG HORSE is in the Door. [4 11 tuths5p

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 S. NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. 9 17§5p

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 85p

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 5p

TO THE LADIES.—HAVING PURCHASED the whole of a large Importer's stock of commenced SOFA CUSHIONS, CHAIR SEATS, PIANO STOOLS, AND SLIPPERS, we are offering them at less than cost of importation. A full assortment Berlin Zephyr, sold full weight. American Worsted of superior quality, 16 cents per ounce. Woollen Knitting Yarn, Bugle Fringe, Bugle Gimps and Buttons.
RAPSON'S Trimmings and Zephyr Store,
11 1 fmw2m5p] N.W. cor. EIGHTH and CHERRY Sts.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use; also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.

Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.
P. J. JORDAN,
No. 420 PEAR Street,
725* Below Third and Walnut and Dock.

BALTIMORE
IMPROVED BASE BURNING
FIRE-PLACE HEATER,
WITH
Magazine and Illuminating Doors.
The most Cheerful and Perfect Heater in Use. To be had Wholesale and Retail of J. S. CLARK,
11 21 1m5p No. 1008 MARKET Street, Phila.

CORAL JEWELRY.

CLARK & BIDDLE,
No. 712 CHESNUT Street,
Have Just Opened an Immense Invoice
OF
PINK CORAL JEWELRY,
TO WHICH THEY CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION. [9 18 wfm3mrp

THIRD EDITION

FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

The Serenade To-Night—Arrangements for the Procession and Music—The Athletic Base-Ball Club in Washington, Etc. Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.

The Serenade this Evening.

The arrangements for the serenade to Mr. Johnson, this evening, have been planned on an extensive scale, but it is extremely doubtful if the citizens will take part in it to the extent anticipated, owing to the cold and disagreeable weather which has prevailed for the last two or three days. Listening to one of Johnson's long-winded harangues, out of doors, during such weather as we are having to-day, will not be pleasant; but aside from this there seems to be a general indifference among the citizens about the serenade, as they are unable to see why Johnson should be specially honored at this time. The Marine band, the 12th Infantry band, and the 5th Cavalry band have been engaged and rendezvous at the Navy Yard, the Arsenal, and the Northern Liberty markets. It is a Government affair throughout, managed by officeholders anxious to secure their bread and butter, and the bands, cannon, etc., are all supplied upon orders from official quarters, to refuse which would be equivalent to incurring the displeasure of "Our Respected Chief," as the conservative programme of arrangements reverently styles the President.

Base Ball.

The Athletic Base Ball Club, of Philadelphia, plays a match game this afternoon with the National. A large number of Philadelphians came down with the Athletics, and great interest is manifested in the result of the game.

THE SCAFFOLD.

Full Particulars of the Execution of the Prisoner, Lena Miller—Her Confession, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

HARRISBURG, Nov. 13.—Lena Miller was executed to-day at noon by Sheriff Faust, at Brookville, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, for the murder of her husband, Xavier Miller, by putting arsenic in his food and drink at various times between the thirteenth day of June and twelfth day of July, 1866.

He died from the effects of this poison on the last day named. Her trial was commenced in January, before the Hon. Samuel Fenn, Presiding Judge of the Court of Quarter Session. Owing to some legal exceptions being taken, sentence was not passed until the 22d of June. After this there was some delay in transmitting a record of the proceedings to the Governor.

This accounts for the delay in fixing the day of execution, which on the 11th of last month was set for to-day. The execution was conducted in a very orderly manner, and the culprit died easy, she having made a confession a short time previous. This is the eighth and last death warrant issued by Governor Geary.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 13.—The Merchants' Exchange Association has tendered the Chamber of Commerce a perpetual lease, free of rent, of one of the rooms in their building on California street, which will be dedicated to the use of the Chamber of Commerce with appropriate ceremonies to-night.

The steamer Montana, from Panama, arrived to-day.

The steamer Sierra Nevada has arrived from Northern coast with $176,000 in treasure.

The Indians in Eastern Oregon are committing depredations, and a company of cavalry has been ordered to the Burnt river district, for the protection of settlers.

There is great difficulty experienced in gathering the Indians upon the reservations.

The savages of Idaho are unusually active. They attacked Hunter's stage, and killed one horse, but were repulsed by the passengers. The settlers are suffering for want of stock, the Indians having run off and killed a great portion.

Flour quiet; superfine, $7·25; extra, $8. Wheat quiet at $2·50@2·55. Legal-tenders, 72½.

Young Men's Christian Association.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—The Young Men's Christian Association of the State of New York met this morning, in the Dutch Reformed Church, Twenty-first street and Fifth avenue. Mr. William E. Dodge, Jr., was chosen Chairman. Addresses were delivered by Senator Foster, of Connecticut; Judge Smith, of Boston; George H. Stuart, of Philadelphia, and others.

Failure at Montreal.

MONTREAL, Nov. 13.—Senecal & Meigs, largely interested in the United States lumber trade, have failed. Their liabilities are estimated at $400,000.

Stocks in New York To-Day.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—Smith, Randolph & Co., Bankers, No. 16 South Third street, and No. 3 Nassau street, New York, report at 1 o'clock this afternoon as follows:—
United States 1881s, 112¼@112⅜.
United States 5-20s, 1862, 108⅛@108¼.
United States 5-20s, 1864, 105⅛@105⅜.
United States 5-20s, 1865, 106⅛@106⅜.
United States 5-20s, new, 1865, 107⅜@107½.
United States 5-20s, 1867, 107⅜@107⅜.
United States 10-40s, 102½@102⅝.
June and July 7·30s, 105⅛@105⅜.
Market firm, with a better feeling.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Hare.—Abel Stover vs. Charles J. Kidd. An action of replevin to recover a carriage. It was alleged that plaintiff placed the carriage in defendant's hands to be repaired at a certain stipulated price. The defendant, after making the repairs, sent in a bill amounting to more than had been originally agreed upon. He refused to pay the bill, and the defendant held the carriage, and this action then became necessary for its recovery.

The defense set up that the bill was perfectly reasonable, and it was defendant's right to hold the carriage for payment. On trial.

Klotz vs. Brown—Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, $1000.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Stroud.—Hitzer vs. The Pennsylvania Building and Saving Fund Association, No. 3. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, $272·80.

Thomas S. Dixon & Sons vs. Edward Maule, owner, or reputed owner, and Joseph Lloyd, contractor. An action on a mechanic's lien to recover for work done on buildings in Spruce street, above Twentieth. The defense alleged that the work was done on personal credit, and not on the faith of the buildings. Verdict for plaintiff, $624.

James B. Smith & Co. vs. Baker & Farly. Verdict for plaintiffs, $515·66.

D. M. Heiss & Co., to use, vs. James B. Mitchell. Verdict for plaintiffs, $816·94.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce—T. B. Dwight, Assistant District Attorney.—Margaret Boyle was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery upon Mary A. Glandon. It was a family broil, the defendant throwing a stone at Mrs. Glandon for encouraging her husband in drunkenness. But there was evidently "pity for one," etc., and the evidence of counsel sometimes has a powerful effect.

Charles Slyde was charged with assault and battery upon E. O. Hopkins. The latter was sitting at the breakfast table at his boarding house one morning lately, and the defendant approached him and pulled his hair. This was repeated, and Hopkins struck at him, and in so doing broke one of his fingers. The defence argued to the jury that this was but a petty case and too trivial for the consideration of a court of justice. The jury, therefore, acquitted the defendant, imposing the payment of the costs upon him.

Julia Mullen pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of a pillow-case.

Patrick Callaghan was charged with assault and battery upon Henry Dowdell. Ellen Callaghan was charged with assault and battery upon Mary Dowdell; Henry Dowdell was charged with assault and battery upon Ellen Callaghan. The parties are tenants of the same house.

Mr. Dowdell testified—That on last Friday night a month ago, Callaghan accused him of having cursed his wife, and he denied having done so; Callaghan then cut his face near the left eye, with a knife or some other sharp instrument, which he could not see.

Mrs. Dowdell testified that on the morning of the same day Mrs. Dowdell struck her without provocation, and then threw filthy water upon her.

Mrs. Callaghan testified that Dowdell did really call her opprobrious names, and that her husband struck him for so doing; and after her husband had struck him and had run away, Dowdell caught her by the throat and choked her. On trial.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA........NOVEMBER 13.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.
7 A. M..............38 | 11 A. M..............41 | 2 P. M.............. 41

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Brig Grace Darling, Martin, Havre, C. C. Van Horn.
Schr T. S. Grier, Wheatley, Tompkins' Cove, Van Dusen, Lochman & Co.
Schr Lady Emma, Snedicor, Richmond, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr M. M. Snee, Creighton, Boston, do.
Schr C. Loeser, Smith, Boston, E. R. Sawyer & Co.
Schr Lottie, Taylor, Boston, Rommel & Hunter.
Schr J. Cadwalader, Steelman, Salem, R. H. Powell.
St'r Decatur, Young, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.
Schr W. Kallahan, Clark, 5 days from Georgetown, with coal to captain.
Schr Helen, Carroll, 8 days from Calais, with lumber to M. Trump, Son & Co.
Schr Champion, Clark, from Calais, via Wilmington, Del., in ballast to captain.
Schr T. S. Grier, Wheatley, from Lebanon.
Schr J. Cadwalader, Steelman, from Maurice river.
Steamer Frank, Shropshire, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Nov. 11—9 P. M.—The barque Istria, from Philadelphia for Liverpool, went to sea at 3 P. M. to-day.

The following vessels remain at the Breakwater:—Brigs Carl Ludwig, from Rio Janeiro, waiting orders; N. Clifford, for Richmond; schrs C. H. Kirk, for Smith's creek; O. Scofield and A. T. Rowland, for Baltimore; J. Waples and A. Jennings, for Virginia, all from New York; A. J. Bentley, from Hudson for Washington; Brandywine, for Georgetown; Decora and G. C. Morris, for Boston; F. B. Colton, for Charleston, all from Philadelphia; Ledona, from Thomaston for James river; Dirigo, from Baltimore, and Anvara, from Virginia, both for New York; Active, from Boston for Baltimore. Wind N.
JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.
Ship Sanspareil, McAlpine, hence, at Liverpool 1st instant.
Ship Cornwallis, Allen, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 31st ult.
Ship Royalist, Tucker, for Philadelphia, entered out at London 2d inst.
Ship John Clark, Allen, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 31st ult.
Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, for Philadelphia, sailed from Havana yesterday.
Steamship Star of the Union, Cooksey, for New Orleans, sailed from Havana yesterday.
Barque Jacques, Vincent, hence, at Havre 28th ult.
Schr L. A. May, Baker, hence, at Bangor 9th inst.
Schr Sarah, Cobb, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 11th inst.
Schr Ida May, Drisko, hence, at Boston 11th inst.
Schr J. Griffith Coombs, from Newport for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.
Schr Benj. Strong, Brown, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 11th inst.
Schrs Ruby and J. T. Weaver, hence, at Newburyport 11th inst.
Schr M. H. Reed, Benson, from New Bedford for Philadelphia, at Newport 10th inst.
Schrs H. Simmons and Transit, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 11th inst.
Schrs J. O'Donohue and M. Holmes, for Philadelphia or Bangor, sailed from Providence 11th inst.
Schrs S. E. Fabens Hiawatha, L. A. Danenhower, and E. H. Naylor, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newburyport 11th inst.

DOMESTIC PORTS.
NEW YORK Nov. 12.—Arrived, steamship Scotia, Judkins, from Liverpool.
Ship J. P. Wheeler, Harris, from Glasgow.
Barque D. Pennell, Dunning, from Rotterdam.
Barque S. Payson, Dakin, from Newport. W.

GREAT SACRIFICE
IN
MILLINERY GOODS.

P. A. HARDING & CO.,
No. 413 ARCH STREET,
WILL OFFER
On THURSDAY, Nov. 14,
THEIR ENTIRE WHOLESALE STOCK
OF
MILLINERY GOODS,
Together with daily consignments from New York for 60 days.

Our entire Stock must be closed out preparatory to the SPRING TRADE, and the Goods will be sold regardless of cost. [11 13 2trp

HATS AND BONNETS
TRIMMED TO ORDER ON SHORT NOTICE

AUCTION SALES.

[*For additional Auctions see the Seventh Page.*]

BY POWELL & WEST, AUCTIONEERS, No. 28 S. FRONT Street.

PEREMPTORY SALE DAMAGED HAY, CALCINED PLASTER, GLUE, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
At 10½ o'clock, at Lombard street wharf, will be sold, for account of whom it may concern, 124 bales hay, 125 barrels calcined plaster, 2 barrels Glue, damaged, ex schooner Wide World. [1t

AGENCY OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Company,
OFFICE OF
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, November 7, 1867.

We desire to call attention to the difference in the relative price of the First Mortgage Bonds of Union Pacific Railroad, and the price of Governments.

We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of

$197 25	taking in exchange	U. S.	6s of 1881.
$159 75	do.	do.	5-20s of 1862.
$131 00	do.	do.	5-20s of 1864.
$138 75	do.	do.	5-20s of 1865.
$153 08	do.	do.	5-20s of '65, Jan. & Jul
$154 33	do.	do.	5-20s of '67.
$89 75	do.	do.	5 per cent. 10-40s.
$181 28	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. June issue.
$155 25	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. July issue.

(For every thousand dollars.)

We offer these Bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.

11 51m DE HAVEN & BRO.

M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET,
Are now opening an elegant assortment of
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S MILLINERY,
ALSO, A FULL LINE OF
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,
For Boys, Girls, Infants, and Misses, in the latest styles. [10 24 thstu2map

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

A Peep at Forney's Finances.

Gen. Grant on Soldiers for Office.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.

False Report Contradicted.

The story circulated yesterday concerning the alleged defalcation of Colonel John W. Forney, as Secretary of the Senate, caused an examination this morning of his accounts at the Treasury Department, when it was ascertained he had a balance of *fifty thousand dollars* standing to his credit, which effectually explodes the story. It made considerable talk in political circles, and the conservatives particularly exulted over it.

Another Good Order.

General Grant this morning issued an order prohibiting the employment of civilians in any branch of the military service as clerks, mechanics, laborers, guards, or for any purpose for which soldiers can be detailed without manifest injury to the service, except in cases where civilian clerks are allowed by heads of Bureaus to Chiefs of the Staff department.

Brownsville Collectorship.

Numerous applications have been made to the President for the appointment of a Collector of Customs of the Brownsville District, Texas, made vacant by the death of Collector Robertson. This is esteemed a lucrative office, hence the competition for it.

Mr. Mallory, Secretary of the Rebel Navy, had an interview with Secretary McCulloch this morning.

Personal.

Senator Cameron left this morning for Harrisburg, and is not expected to return till Congress meets.

Philadelphia Custom House.

The dismissal of a considerable portion of the force of laborers at the Philadelphia Custom House has caused complaints to be made against the proceeding by the politicians of both parties. The discharge of these laborers was recommended by Collector Cake and Special Agent Hartley, who both agreed their services were not required.

Another Order from General Grant.

General Grant issued an order this morning providing for a more economical administration of the affairs of the Army, and a more systematic mode of letting of contracts for supplies, or for services required. It directs that all purchases and contracts for supplies or services for the Army, except personal services, when the public exigencies do not require the immediate delivery of the article, or performance of the service, shall be made by advertising a sufficient time previously for proposals.

In conclusion, the Secretary of War *ad interim* impresses upon all branches of the military service the necessity of greater economy in public expenditures, and of the curtailment in every department of the service of the present expenses wherever the requirements of the service will permit such reduction.

Mr. Stevens en Route for Washington.

WEST PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.—The Hon. Thaddeus Stevens left Lancaster this morning at 9 o'clock, in the Pennsylvania Railroad special car, arriving at West Philadelphia at noon, where the car was attached to the through train for Washington. The ride to this city did not fatigue him, and he was sitting up in good spirits, and conversed freely with a large number of friends who paid their respects to him during the time he was here awaiting the arrival of the train from New York.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Nov. 13.—Chief Justice Chase arrived this morning and stopped at the Spottswood Hotel. He presided in court this morning. Mr. Davis is expected to arrive here on the 23d inst. General Schofield left for Washington to-day. The cost of registration in Virginia was $239,000, and the cost of the military establishment in the State for the last ten months is $5,000,000.

New York Episcopal Convention.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—The Annual Episcopal Convention of the Diocese of New York met this morning at St. John's Church. There was a very moderate attendance. Bishop Potter delivered the usual charge.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 13.—Cotton dull; middlings are held at 18c.; but buyers only offer 17¾c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat rather firmer, and is held at 3@5c advanced. Corn firmer; white is held $1·30@1·31; yellow, $1·32; and $1·34 for old; new mixed Western, $1·24. Oats are strong at 71@75c. Rye dull at $1·50 for prime Pennsylvania. Provisions dull and neglected.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Before Alderman Beitler, at 2 o'clock to-day, John Doyle was charged with being a suspicious character. He was held in $600 bail to answer at Court.

Joseph Moore (colored) was charged with committing an assault and battery on Catharine Rice (also colored). He was held to answer.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Nov. 13

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN	BOARDS.
$300 U S 6s, 1881..cp....112	40 sh Leh N stk........ 31⅝
$100 U S 10-40s..cp.......104	26 do.........ls. 31⅝
$3700 5-20s '62.cp.........108⅛	7 do........... 31⅝
$1850 5-20s, 2series.........105¼	100 do........... 31⅝
$700 City 6s, Old....s5. 97¼	12 do.........ls. 31⅝
$1000 Read 6s, '44.......... 91	198 sh Leh V R........ 49⅝
$200 Leh N 6s'84........ 84	75 do........... 49⅝
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THE BOOK OF THE HAND.

A LEAF OF NOMADIC LORE.

Modern palmistry, as is well known, owes most of its development to D'Arpentigny. This gentleman was a French captain, and, while serving in the Spanish wars, had his attention accidentally directed to the science of chirognomy. One day sauntering along the roads of Andalusia, he was accosted by a gipsy, who asked his hand to draw a horoscope. The girl, who was of Moorish blood, was very beautiful, and, begging him with much importunity, D'Arpentigny smilingly consented to submit his hand to her investigation. He listened to her grave recital of some wonderful prediction about the generosity of the lieutenant; and, continuing his way, he reflected on that form of divination by the lines of the hand, and on certain fantastic terms which the Bohemian had used. He said to himself that although chiromancy, practised by Bohemians and ignorant mountebanks, was only an innocent superstition to procure a few pence, it was not the less true that, in displaying their pretended science, those same people repeat words handed down by their fathers, who have also derived them from their ancestors. Amidst such empty jargon, detailed by those people, the observer may pick up some expressions, apparently derived from some dead language, whose metaphorical character alone preserves its existence. In his eager and prolonged research after some written knowledge of the science, he ransacked the works of Avicenna and Tretichius, corroborated their opinions with the writings of Antiochus, Tibertus, and Taisiner; he dived into Plato and Aristotle, Ptolemy and Averroes; in short, he read everything he could get bearing on the subject, until, after completely muddling his brains with the opinions and counter-opinions of others, he judged rightly that all such theorizing would only be doubt and conjecture until the truth was established by observation. He then set himself to compare the hands of every one with whom he was acquainted, remarking the most minute details of their conformation, and analyzing various aspects, until at last he built up a system based upon these researches. This work has been praised by Lamartine, Jules Janin, J. M. Dargaud, Barthelemy, and others.

The main principles and the data of this work have been translated and embodied in a book entitled "Modern Palmistry," first published in London, and reissued in this country. The volume contains, also, outlines of the system of Desbarrolles, together with a sketch of the science as it existed in ancient times, and as it is now practised among the gipsies. With a good deal that is purely fanciful and absurd, the book combines a little that is suggestive and of real scientific value. It would be absurd to suppose that a science which has been practised among men for some four thousand years, is entirely without a foundation in truth. The volume, however, will prove principally desirable as a means of whiling away an idle hour, and as a guide for those who wish to play at hand-reading and fortune-telling.

The modern science of chiromancy, as established by D'Arpentigny, classifies hands in seven orders—the elementary, with a large palm; the necessary or spatule-shaped; the artistic or conical; the useful or square; the philosophical or knotted; the psychological or pointed; and the mixed hand.

SIGNS OF THE PALM.

In the palm of the hand is placed the sign of the bodily desires, and, to a certain degree, that of the intensity of the intellectual aptitudes which these desires determine. Too slim, narrow, and feeble, it indicates a weak and unsuggestive temperament; an imagination without warmth and power; instincts without capacity. If it is pliant, of a suitable thickness and surface—that is to say, in harmony with the proportions of the fingers and thumb, there will be an aptitude for all the pleasures of life, and the feelings, easily excited, will give scope to the imagination. Should it present developments too marked, without ceasing to be pliant, egotism and sensuality will be the dominant inclinations. Lastly, if its largeness is altogether out of proportion with the other parts of the hand—if it joins to an excessive hardness an excessive thickness—then it will indicate instincts approaching to an unthinking animalism.

FINGERS AND THEIR SIGNS.

Fingers are divided into three general orders: spatulous, enlarging more or less at the point; square, with phalanges of uniform size, neither enlarging nor tapering; and conical, more or less apexed. They are further subdivided according as they are smooth or have knotted joints (knots such as the eye may readily and easily perceive,

SPATULOUS FINGERS

are of two kinds, smooth and knotted, and both indicate aptitude for bodily activity and manual occupation, useful and material knowledge, the love of horses, dogs, hunting, sailing, war, agriculture, commerce. The smooth are distinguished for inspiration rather than reason; fancy and sentiment rather than knowledge; synthesis rather than analysis. Intellectual taste belongs peculiarly to the knotted, and grace to the smooth. The smooth work by inspiration, passion, instinct, intuition; the knotted by calculation, reason, deduction, and probabilities.

The hand with the smooth fingers will especially excel in the locomotive arts and the applied sciences, in which spontaneous dexterity and genius prevail over combination.

The hands spatuled with knots indicate the practical mechanical sciences, as statics, dynamics, navigation, architecture. Thus Vauban, Monge, Carnot, Cohorn, Arago, etc.

THE SQUARE FINGERS

indicate, according as they are smooth or knotted, a taste for moral, political, and social science, or for grammar, logic, geometry, and some departments of poetry and philosophy.

To the squared phalanges are due the theories and methods of administration; they do not attain to high poetry, but letters, the sciences, and some arts. These carry the name of Aristotle inscribed on their banner. This type dazzles not by brilliant fancy, but loves literature for its own sake, history, social science, etc. Descartes and Pascal had knotted fingers; Chapelle and Chaulieu smooth ones.

In France there are more square hands than spatuled; that is to say, more people of tongue than of hand, more brains organized for the theory of science than men well suited to apply them.

THE ARTIST HAND,

with smooth fingers, of which the nailed phalange presents the form of a cone, or a filbert, is devoted to the plastic arts—painting, sculpture, architecture, poetry of the imagination and of the sense, worship of the beautiful in solid and visible form, romantic incidents, antipathy to rigid induction, enthusiasm, fanaticism. With certain modifications in form, the artist hand has three different tendencies. With pliancy, a small thumb, and moderately developed palm, it has the beautiful in form for its end; broad, thick, and short, with a large thumb, it aims at riches, greatness, fortune—the Napoleon hand; large and firm, it tends to sensual pleasures. All three forms obey inspiration, and are comparatively inapt for the mechanic arts. The first proceeds by enthusiasm, the second by stratagem, the last by the promptings of pleasure.

A palm moderately large, with smooth fingers, a feeble thumb, rather conical phalanges—that is, strong passions without sufficient moral restraint—a mind wanting in power to subjugate the senses, and based on a groundwork of moderately intellectual ideas. Such is, in general, the character of the artist.

THE PHILOSOPHIC HAND.

The other variety of the conical has fingers knotted, with the nail phalanges partly square, partly conical. It indicates a genius turned towards speculative ideas, meditation, deep philosophical science, and close, inductive reasoning, a love of absolute truth, poetry of reason and thought.

The two classes into which D'Arpentigny divides philosophers are the sensualists and idealists. It is the old distinction as to ideas being received by the senses from without or within. Locke and Condillac have the phalanged fingers of the sensualists, and Descartes, Malebranche, and Leibnitz have the phalanges of the idealists. It is, however, only the hand of the rationalist and sensualist in its natural form that is dealt with, which has a palm moderately large and elastic, with knotty fingers, the end phalange partly square, partly conical, and forming, by reason of the two knots, a kind of ovoid spatule; the thumb large, and indicating as much logic as decision—that is, formed of two phalanges of equal length, or nearly so.

The philosophy of useful and spatulated hands embraces facts, practical ideas, things, politics; that of the conical and pointed hands, creeds, speculative ideas, art; knotted hands, partly square, partly conical, are eclectic, and it is for this reason that they have received the name of philosophic hands. Very large, all these hands tend to analysis; very small, to synthesis. With a little thumb, they think with the heart; with a large thumb, with the head. It is with churchmen as with philosophers and artists. The knowledge and direction of men belong to the northern types; of souls, to the southern. To the former belong science and learning; to the latter, faith. The one has more love, the other more authority. The spatules think of the world and the church; the conics, of heaven and God.

THE PSYCHICAL HAND.

This last hand has smooth fingers terminating in a tapering cone. To it belongs contemplation, religiousness, ideality, carelessness of material interests, poetry of the soul and of the heart, a desire after all kinds of beauty in form and in essence. Thus, to the square and spatuled fingers God has given matter and reality—that is to say, industry, the necessary and useful arts, the theory of things, the knowledge of facts, the high sciences; to the conical and pointed fingers, He has opened the illimitable field of imagination; to the conical, in giving them an insight into the externally beautiful—art; to the pointed fingers, intuition of the true and the beautiful internally—poetry, and idealistic philosophy.

This is, of all others, the most beautiful and the most rare; for rarity is a condition of beauty. It is small and fine, relatively to the person; medium palm, the fingers without knots, or very moderately undulated, the outer phalange long and filberted, the thumb small and elegant; large, and with knots, it has strength and combination, but it wants simplicity.

You have seen the world given up to spatuled hands, progress, industry, war, tumult, cultivation of power and material interests. You have seen it committed to the artistic hands, producing romantic enterprise, imprudence, brilliant folly, splendid misery, and fanaticism of form. You have seen it given up to the square phalanges, fanaticism of method, narrow and universal despotism. You have seen it given unto the philosophic hands, the fanaticism of science, doubt, emotion, and liberty, without standing point. Alone hitherto in Europe, the psychical hands have not been able to arrive at dominion; perhaps have ever disdained, in the high sphere where their genius dwells, the material interests.

The psychical hands are immensely numerous in Southern Asia; hence the genius essentially religious, contemplative, and poetical of the nations that dwell there; hence their respect for maxims, and their disdain for methods; hence the preference they give to virtue, the source of repose—to science, the source of progress; hence the languishing condition of the arts, professions, and agriculture; hence theocratic and despotic governments, forms necessary for a people to whom reason and action are painful. It is in dreamy Asia, the land of immense empires, whence have arisen all great religions; and it is in restless, laborious Europe, country of small republics, whence have arisen all the philosophers that have looked those religions in the face, and have told them of their deeds. In Europe the temple rises out of society, in Asia, society rises out of the temple.

HANDS FOR MUSICIANS.

If there is any one art more than another, a genius for which might be inferred from the make of the hand, it is evidently that of the musician. A brilliant player must have a hand adapted to his art. A man with short, pudgy fingers, however much he may have the soul of music within him, must forever remain the "mute inglorious." A rigid attention to measure being the necessary condition of musical rhythm, it is among the square fingers that are found the most correct and skilled musicians. Instrumentation belongs especially to the spatuled fingers, and song to the pointed. The hand of the eminent pianist, Liszt, being very large, it is by finish; his fingers very knotty, it is by precision; his phalanges very spatuled, it is by power, that he raises the admiration of his audience.

His hand is not only that of an instrumentalist, it is also that of a mathematician, of a mechanician, and by extension that of a metaphysician—that is to say, of a man more reflective than impulsive, more skilful than impassioned, more head than heart.

THE THUMB.

"In want of other proofs," said Newton, "the thumb would convince me of the existence of a God; as without the thumb the hand would be a defective and incomplete instrument, so without the moral will, logic, decision, faculties of which the thumb in different degrees offers the different signs, the most fertile and the most brilliant mind would only be a gift without worth." In common with animals, we have an instinctive will, an instinctive logic, and an instinctive decision; but the thumb alone represents the reasoning will, reasoning logic, and reasoning decision. The superior animal is in the hand, the man is in the thumb. The thumb of apes, very little flexible, and, therefore, opposable, is looked upon by some naturalists as a movable talon; while, on the contrary, the human thumb is placed and organized so as to be able to act always in a sense against the other fingers, it, therefore, symbolizes, as I have said, the inner or moral sense that we oppose to our inclinations, and to the allurements of our instinct and senses. Proofs of this abound. Born idiots come into the world without thumbs, or with them powerless and inert, which is natural, because where the substance is absent the symbol must fail. Until they arrive at a time when a ray of intellect comes to their aid, they constantly keep their hands shut with the *fingers above the thumb*, but in proportion as the mind develops with the body, the *thumb in its turn shuts over the fingers.*

The epileptic in their fits shut the thumb before the fingers, which signifies that that malady, which is experienced before being felt, reaches the principle by which we think before that by which we feel.

At the approach of the great darkness, the thumb of the dying, as taken with some vague fear, takes refuge under the fingers, which announces the near end. Man alone, because he has a thumb—that is to say, reason—knows death. At the root of the thumb sits the sign of the reasoning will, the intensity of which you will measure by the length and thickness of that root—the mount of Venus of chiromancy. In the first phalange is the sign of logic—that is to say, of perception, of judgment, of reason; and in the second is that of invention, decision, and the initiative.

People with small thumbs are governed by the heart, source of tolerance, and breathe more freely in an atmosphere of sentiment than in that of thought, and see better with the eye of the moment than with that of reflection. People with large thumbs are governed by the head, source of exclusiveness; they breathe more freely in an atmosphere of thought than in that of sentiment; they see better with the eye of reflection than with that of the moment.

Souvaroff, celebrated for the strength of his will; Danton, that magnanimous soul, who took upon him the disgrace of a crime to save his country; Galileo, Socrates, Newton, Leibnitz, Saint Simon, Fourier, Owen—those profound reasoners, those bold innovators—had infallibly very small thumbs. Voltaire, the man of the world, whose heart was subject to his brain, had enormous thumbs, as proved by his statue in the Théâtre Français.

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POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE. Thirty days grace given in payment of Premiums. No extra charge for residence or travel in any portion of the world. Dividends declared annually, and paid in cash. Dividend in 1867, 40 per cent.

COLTON & SHELDEN,

GENERAL AGENTS,

N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT,

Agents and Solicitors wanted in all the cities and towns in Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey 23½

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 S. FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 22, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies, Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee, or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,
RICHARD WOOD,
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W. C. LONGSTRETH,
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SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
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J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27½

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT St., PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, $500,000,

ASSETS JANUARY 8, 1867.......$1,763,267·30

INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,
Samuel W. Jones,
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Charles Taylor,
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Richard D. Wood,
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John Mason,
George L. Harrison,
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ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 12½

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE

INSURANCE COMPANY,

(No. 639)

N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000

INCOME FOR 1866, $103,934.

Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866,

$47,000

Of which amount not $3000 remain unpaid at this date $100,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Craven,
Furman Sheppard,
Thomas MacKellar,
John Supplee,
John W. Claghorn,
Silas Yerkes, Jr.,
Alfred S. Gillett,
N. S. Lawrence,
Charles I. Dupont,
Henry F. Kenney,
Joseph Klapp, M. D.

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President.
2 22fmw½ JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,
M. B. Mahony,
John T. Lewis,
William S. Grant,
Robert W. Leaming,
D. Clark Wharton,
Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
David Lewis,
Benjamin Etting,
Thomas H. Powers,
A. R. McHenry,
Edmund Castillon,
Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Alexander Benson,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Thomas Robbins,
John Devereux,
Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 30½

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 514 WALNUT Street. 7 2½

WILLIAM STILL'S COAL DEPOT, Nos. 1216, 1218, and 1220 WASHINGTON Avenue. The best qualities of Coal, for domestic or steam use, furnished to any part of the city. 11 2 3m

GARDNER & FLEMING,

COACH MAKERS,

NO. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing 30 m

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

Thiodolf the Icelander. By Baron Fouqué. New York: James Miller & Co. Philadelphia Agent: G. W. Pitcher, No. 808 Chesnut street.

This work is considered by Fouqué as his *chef d'œuvre*, and it certainly ranks high among its kind. It is written in that *piquant* style for which the French are noted. It is full of improbable adventures. It is racy in details, and savors of the miraculous. It stands high among the standard foreign works of fiction. It is admirably suited to the taste of a certain class of readers. It is indifferently translated, and, finally, it is worthy of the attention of all those who enjoy that class of writings of which "Hans of Iceland" is the type, and of which society Thiodolf is a most noted and worthy leader.

Four Oaks. A Novel. By Kamba Thorpe. Carleton. Philadelphia Agents: T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

"Four Oaks" is the stereotyped novel of the day, with a few additional touches, with a change of name and a change of dress in the characters, but the plot is the old, old story, and if we add a flavor of the improbable to the regular scheme of novelists, we have a picture of the latest work by Kamba Thorpe. It is not a badly written work, it is in some parts a remarkably clever work, yet on the whole our judgment holds good in saying that it is like a soldier in the line; it may be longer as he may be taller than his fellows, he has his distinct name as has it, yet to look at him from a general standpoint, he is uniformed the same and looks the same as his fellows. So does "Four Oaks" appear when compared with its contemporary novels.

Young America Abroad; or, the Shamrock and Thistle. By Oliver Optic. Boston: Lee & Sheppard. Philadelphia Agent: G. W. Pitcher.

Oliver Optic is probably the most popular living writer for boys. He treats of his subject in that quiet vein of familiarity which takes the young reader along with him in all his narratives, and makes him feel a personal interest in the story told. In that, after all, lies the great success of writers for children. It is to enter fully into the spirit of the adventures, and by so doing to take the reader along with you. The present work is one of a series, and treats, as its name indicates, of the sights seen and adventures met with by the boys when in Ireland.

Remarks on the Sonnets of Shakespeare: James Miller, New York. Philadelphia Agent, G. W. Pitcher, No. 808 Chesnut street.

The Sonnets of Shakespeare have long been an enigma to the scholar, and their object and meaning caused many additional folios to be added to the volumes of Shakespearian literature. The present work is very handsomely published, and contains a treatise which displays keen powers of analysis, and a thorough familiarity of the author with the subject of which he treats. To it is appended the Son[illegible]s themselves, so that the reader can make the references at once. The diction is [illegible]r, and when we say as satisfactory as any [illegible]er on this vexed question, we give it all [illegible] praise we can.

Widow Spriggins. By the Author of the "Widow Bedott Papers." G. W. Carleton. Philadelphia Agents: T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

All the broad satire and coarse fun which made the "Widow Bedott Papers" so popular are repeated in "Widow Spriggins." It is a work with a vast supply of humor, but of the boldest kind. Not possessing, in any respect, the quiet wit of Hood or Jerrold, it yet excels in its peculiar vein, and as a racy work merits commendation. Its wit is of course comparatively inferior to that of the great authors of humorous works; but it is, as a relaxation, an enjoyable work. It is for sale by T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

We understand that Captain Mayne Reid, the distinguished English novelist, has agreed to contribute a Christmas story to the weekly *Press*, to appear on the 21st of December. The Cap[illegible]'s high standing as a novelist insures a sto[illegible] worthy of his reputation.

We have received from T. B. Peterson & Brothers the fourth volume of the People's Edition of Dickens. It is David Copperfield. The edition is got up with great beauty, and makes a beautiful series for a library.

T. B. Peterson & Brothers announce "The Marriage Verdict," by Dumas, and a new novel, by Mrs. Southworth, "The Widow's Son," which will be published December 7.

The Manufacture of Beet Sugar.

To the Editor of the New York Times.

In your issue of October 31 it is stated that [illegible]pecial attention is urged to the cultivation and manufacture of beet sugar to make up for the very [illegible]at falling off in the cane crop South." It is also suggested that "labor and capital properly bestowed upon the culture of the sugar [illegible]ane will make much better returns."

The answers to these suggestions are:—

First. That the average production of refined sugar per acre is twice as great in France from beets as it is in Louisiana from cane, and several hundred pounds more than in Cuba.

Second. That the beet-sugar manufacturers of France and Germany, without protection, not only compete successfully in their own countries with the sugar manufacturers of the world, but are enabled to export large quantities to England, a country that finds more than one-sixth of her consumption supplied by beet-sugar from the Continent.

Third. That sugar can be produced in the West cheaper from beets than it can be landed there from any other part of the world, including Louisiana, where the crop is a precarious one, seldom coming to full maturity, owing to the shortness of the season.

Fourth. That the introduction of the manufacture into this country would benefit the nation by lessening the cost of sugar and making us independent of other countries for our supply, thus saving the annual exportation of many millions in gold.

By diversifying the occupation of our population and furnishing constant and well-paid employment to operatives now generally idle throughout the winter.

By improving the methods of agriculture and giving to farmers home markets for a new crop.

By developing the resources of the country, augmenting the freight and travel on railways, and eventually, by sharing with other industries the burdens of necessary taxation. Similar results have been produced by the manufacture in Europe, and our facilities for the cheap production of beet sugar are not exceeded by those of any other country.

New York, Nov. 4, 1867. E. B. G.

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE

828 ARCH STREET.

ANOTHER INVOICE OF

EXTENSION TABLE CLOTHS,

FINE NAPKINS AND DOYLIES,

Received Direct from Europe.

FINE TABLE CLOTHS

Of every size from 2 to 6 yards long, with Napkins to match.

A FULL LINE OF

REAL BARNSLEY DAMASKS AND LINEN SHEETINGS.

G. MILLIKEN,
Linen Importer, Jobber, and Retail Dealer,
9 18wsm2rp NO. 828 ARCH STREET.

LINEN ESTABLISHMENT.

NEW AND LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY

OF

SUPERIOR LINEN GOODS,

AT LOWEST CASH PRICES.

FRONTING, SHIRTING, PILLOW CASES, AND SHEETING LINENS.

Also, a Linen imported expressly for LADIES' WEAR, all of celebrated makes.

New and elegant designs of splendid

DOUBLE DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS,

3, 4, 5, and 6 yards long, with Napkins and Doylies to match.

TABLE DAMASKS AND DIAPERS in all widths and qualities, very heavy.

NOVELTIES

IN TABLE NAPKINS AND DOYLIES of all sizes.

TOWELS, plain, bordered, and fringed.

TOWELLINGS of all descriptions, in every variety and size, for household use.

BIRD'S EYE LINEN, 5-6, 3-4, 7-8, 4-4 wide.

LINEN LAWNS for Surplices and Hdkfs., and for Ruffling.

FLOOR AND STAIR LINENS.

FURNITURE COVERINGS, both plain and striped.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
11 6 wfm10t NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.,

NO. 608 CHESNUT STREET,

ARE RECEIVING AND NOW OPENING FOR FALL TRADE, FULL LINES OF

LINENS,
TABLE CLOTHS,
NAPKINS,
HUCKABACKS,
DIAPERS,
TOWELLINGS,
DAMASKS,
SHEETINGS,
PILLOW LINENS,
L. C. HDKFS.,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
CRAPES,
VEILS,
QUILTS,

Ladies', Gents', and Children's Underwear, Embroideries, Nets, Ribbons, Etc. Etc.

The above will be sold at the lowest New York prices, and on the most advantageous terms.

Represented by S. Story. 9 4 wfm3m

GREAT FALL IN DOMESTICS.

M'CURDY, DUNKLE & CO.,

No. 140 North EIGHTH Street,

ABOVE ARCH,

ARE NOW OFFERING GREAT BARGAINS IN

DRESS GOODS.

Bargains in Domestics.
Bargains in Blankets.
Bargains in Black Silks.
8-4 English Merinoes, 87½c. per yard.
Bargains in Domet Flannels.
Bargains in Canton Flannels.
Bargains in Wool Flannels.
Bargains in Lyons Velvets, all Silk, $10, $11, $12, and $15.

Having purchased largely during the late panic, we are prepared to offer unusual inducements to purchasers. A call is respectfully solicited. 10 12smwtf

EYRE & LANDELL

S. W. Corner of

Fourth and Arch Sts.

HAVE FINE STOCK OF

GOOD BLANKETS,
FINE FLANNELS,
STAPLE GOODS,
BLACK SILKS,
CLOAK VELVETS,
EXPENSIVE SHAWLS,
FINE DRESS GOODS. [10 23wfm3m

INDIA SHAWLS.

GEORGE FRYER,

NO. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

Has received and now open his Fall Importation of INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS, together with other kinds of Shawls. Also,

RICH DRESS SILKS,
BLACK SILKS,
POPLINS,
CLOAKINGS
10 2 48t] CLOAKS, ETC.,

To which the attention of purchasers is invited. The goods are purchased for cash, and will be sold cheap.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

IMPORTERS, JOBB AND RETAILERS

No. 727 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

Have made very extensive purchases during the late panic, and are now prepared to offer great inducements in

FRENCH AND BRITISH DRY GOODS

Of reliable qualities, in the best Styles and Colorings.

ALSO,

BLANKETS

In great variety, at lower prices than current before the war. Their stock of

SILKS, SHAWLS, AND DRESS GOODS,
1 14 tJ1]

Is the most varied and extensive in this market.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND FILBERT STS.,

HAVE JUST OPENED

A large lot of Flannels, very cheap.
Domet Flannels, 18¾, 20, 25, 28, 31 cents.
Heavy Domet Shaker Flannels, 25 and 33 cents.
All-wool Flannels, 28, 33, 37½, 40, 45, 50, and 65c.
Heavy all-wool Shaker Flannels.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Canton Flannels.
Bleached and Unbleached Muslins at the very lowest market prices.
A large assortment of Blankets, very cheap.
Bargains in Table Linens, Napkins and Towels.
Black Poplin Alpacas, very cheap.
Black Alpacas, 38, 45, 50, 62½, 75, 85 cents, and $1.
Plain all-wool Rep Poplins.
Silk and Wool Rep Poplins.
Plaid Poplins, very cheap.
Best makes American Calicoes, Delaines, etc.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Ladies' and Gents' Hemstitched Hdkfs., very cheap
Misses' Hemstitched Hdkfs., etc.
Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery, very cheap.
One lot of Gents' Half Hose, full regular made, at 25c., worth 37½ cents.
Gents' English super stout Half Hose, 31 cents.
Ladies' full regular made Unbleached Hose, 31 and 37½ cents per pair.
Ladies', Gents', and Children's Gloves.
Gents' Neck Ties, Shirt Fronts, and Suspenders.

9 21 smw tJ1] PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT.

N. B.—Kid Gloves, real Kid, $1·25 a pair.

GIRARD ROW.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.

Invite attention to their first-class stock of

LACES AND LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
HDKFS.,
VEILS, ETC.

To which additions will constantly be made of the NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

They offer in their WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT

HEAVY SKIRTING CAMBRICS,

At 30, 35, and 40 cents, a Great Sacrifice.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW.

HOOP SKIRTS.

628. WM. T. HOPKINS, 628.

MANUFACTURER OF FIRST QUALITY

HOOP SKIRTS,

FOR THE TRADE AND AT RETAIL.

NO. 628 ARCH STREET, BELOW SEVENTH, PHILADELPHIA.

Also dealer in full lines of low-priced New York and Eastern made Skirts.

All the new and desirable styles and sizes of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop-skirts constantly on hand and made to order, embracing the largest and most varied assortment in this market, at very moderate prices.

Every lady should try "Our Own Make" of Hoop Skirts, as they have no equal.

Southern, Western, and near Trade buyers will find it to their interest to examine our goods.

Catalogues of styles, sizes, and prices sent to any address. 9 17 3m

LEGAL NOTICES.

ROTHARMEL AND ZIMMERMAN ESTATE.—Notice is hereby given to the heirs of the Rotharmel and Zimmerman Estate of Holland, that a meeting is called by the undersigned at 10 o'clock A. M., on FRIDAY, the 15th day of November, 1867, at AULENBACH'S HALL, No. 608 PENN Street, Reading, Berks county, Pa. The object of this meeting is to decide whether they will send a person to Holland or not, in order to make an effort to recover said estate.

Copies of all papers, letters, Bible, and family records the heirs will please bring with them, and a committee will then be appointed to take them in charge. Persons interested and not able to attend in person will instruct others who will be there what money they intend to subscribe for the above object. As this is our last effort, I hope all persons interested will attend for final action.

JOHN J. SCHOLL, Secretary,
Allentown P. O.

Jacob Warmkessel, Treasurer.

Editors copying the above advertisement once every week for three weeks will send copies of said papers to the Secretary, together with their bills for payment before the 15th day of November, 1867.

Papers of the following counties will please insert the above notice:—Montgomery, Berks, Schuylkill, Lehigh, Lebanon, Lancaster, Dauphin, and Philadelphia. 11 6w3t

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
5 27rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
11] No. 706 CHESNUT street.

JOHN CRUMP,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER.

SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA

SHIPPING

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to

TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
11 Or to THOS. T. SEARLE, No. 217 WALNUT

HAVANA STEAMERS.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

The Steamships
HENDRICK HUDSON..............CAPTAIN HOWE
STARS AND STRIPES............CAPTAIN HOLMES

These Steamers will leave this port for Havana every other Tuesday at 8 A. M.

The Steamship STARS AND STRIPES, (Holmes, Master), will sail for Havana on TUESDAY MORNING, December 10, at 8 o'clock.

Passage to Havana, $50 currency.

No freight received after Saturday.

For Freight or Passage apply to

THOMAS WATTSON & SONS,
9 1 No. 140 N. DELAWARE Avenue

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN.

Also all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee and the West, via Norfolk, Petersburg, South-Side Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

The regularity, safety and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regularly from first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.

W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.

T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the Pier No. 2 N. Delaware avenue, above Market street daily at 2 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted).

Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.

Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.

Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages etc. etc.

For further information apply to

JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
5 16¼ No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.

J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.

M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

Express Steamboat Company Steam Propellers leave Daily from first wharf below Market street. Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received at the lowest rates.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 South Wharves.

JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 104 Wall street, New York. 1 tf

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1¼ No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 1¼ DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc. respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 1¼ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

MERRICK & SONS,

ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 5 30¼

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS

OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known

MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,

including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

1¼ ALFRED JENKS & SON.

BROWN'S PATENT

COMBINED CARPET-STRETCHER AND TACK-DRIVER.

With this machine a lady can alone stretch and tack down at the same time her carpets as easily as to sweep them, saving back-aches, bruised fingers, temper, time, and money. It will stretch all kinds of carpets without the least damage, better, quicker, and easier than any other Stretcher made, and drive from 2 to 20-oz. tacks with or without leather heads is simple, easily worked, and will last a lifetime. Agents wanted. Liberal terms given. It is a nice machine for ladies to sell. For Machines or Agencies call on or address

WILLIAM F. SCHEIBLE,
No. 49 S. THIRD Street,
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T. STEWART BROWN,
S.E. Corner of
FOURTH and CHESTNUT STS
MANUFACTURER OF
TRUNKS, VALISES, and BAGS suitable for Europe Travel.
(Formerly at 708 CHESTNUT ST.)

RAILROAD LINES.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, October 7, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, West Philadelphia, as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester, at 7·4 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 6·15 P. M., and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 8·00 and 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 and 6·55 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only.

Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going east, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and going west will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Chesnut and Walnut Street cars connect with all of the above trains, carrying passengers down Chesnut street, past the principal hotels and the Camden and Amboy RR. office, at Walnut street wharf, passing out Walnut street to the depot.

The Market Street cars will be in waiting, as usual, at Thirty-first and Market streets, on the arrival of each train, to convey passengers into the city; and for lines leaving the Depot take the cars on Market street, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes previous to departure.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M. and 4 P. M.

The cars on Market street will connect with all Sunday trains, both ways, as usual, leaving Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the train leaves Depot, and will leave Depot on arrival of each train, to carry passengers into the city.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with trains on P. and B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
4 28] General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Winter Arrangement. On and after MONDAY, October 7, 1867, Trains will leave Philadelphia, from the Depot of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, corner of THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets (West Philadelphia), at 7·45 A. M. and 4·50 P. M.

Leave Rising Sun at 5·45 and Oxford at 6·30 A. M. and leave Oxford at 3·25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Car attached, will run on Tuesdays and Fridays, leaving the Rising Sun at 11·05 A. M., Oxford at 11·45 M., and Kennett at 1·00 P. M., connecting at West Chester Junction with a Train for Philadelphia. On Wednesdays and Saturdays trains leave Philadelphia at 2·30 P. M., running through to Oxford.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. connects at Oxford with a daily line of Stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with the Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Md.

Passengers allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same.

5 11¼ HENRY WOOD General Sup't.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), Commencing TUESDAY, September 17, 1867.

For Bridgeton, Salem, Vineland, Millville, and intermediate stations, 8·00 A. M., and 3·30 P. M.

For Cape May 3·30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8·00 A. M., and 3·30 and 6·00 P. M.

Freight Train leaves Camden at 12 M. (noon) daily.

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. Freight received before 9·00 A. M. will go forward the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
7 2 tf WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, October 21, 1867, trains will leave from foot of MARKET Street (upper ferry), for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Evansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton, at 10·30 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

RETURNING.

Leave Pemberton at 7·55 A. M. and 2·05 P. M.
" Mt. Holly " 8·17 " " 2·27 "
" Moorestown " 8·42 " " 2·52 "

10 22 tf C. SAILER, Superintendent.

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK.
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING! BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.

1867.—WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.
WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.
LARGE STOCK—SEASONED.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS.
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH,
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
6 1 rp¼ No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,

NOS. 24, 26, AND 28 S. FIFTEENTH ST.,

ESLER & BRO., Proprietors.

Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices,

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELS.

Newels, Balusters, Bracket and Wood Mouldings.

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.

Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.

BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, and WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12¼

J. C. PERKINS,

LUMBER MERCHANT,

Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,

NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.

Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24¼

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PRINCIPAL AGENCY,

NO. 57 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILA.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED.

Orders or Stamped Checks received, and delivered with despatch.

Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.

7 29 tf JACOB E. RIDGWAY.

WANTS.

BOOK AGENTS IN LUCK AT LAST.

The crisis is passed. The hour has come to lift the veil of secrecy which has hitherto enveloped the inner history of the great civil war, and this is done by offering to the public General L. C. Baker's

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For thrilling interest this book transcends all the romances of a thousand years, and conclusively proves that "truth is stranger than fiction."

Agents are clearing from $200 to $300 per month which we can prove to any doubting applicant. A few more can obtain agencies in territory yet unoccupied. Address

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NO. 702 CHESNUT STREET,
2 1tf PHILADELPHIA.

AUCTION SALES.

McCLELLAND & CO.
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),
AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1900 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

Nov. 14, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell, by catalogue, for cash, 1900 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, etc.

Also, Women's, Misses', and Children's wear, to which the attention of the trade is called. [11 9 4t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, On four months' credit.

On Thursday Morning,

November 14, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 1000 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles. [11 8 5t

LARGE SPECIAL SALE OF HOSIERY, GLOVES, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

Nov. 15, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit,

10,000 DOZEN HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

A large invoice of German cotton hosiery, in men's, women's, and children's bleached brown, and colored hose and half hose, of various grades.

Also, gents' and ladies' silk, lisle, Berlin, and buck gloves and gauntlets.

Also, shirts, drawers, travelling shirts, hoop skirts, umbrellas, notions, etc. [11 13 2t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC.

On Friday morning,

November 15, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings. [11 9 5t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.

On Monday morning,

November 18, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, 900 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods. [11 13 5t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.

On Tuesday Morning,

November 19, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, 2000 packages boots, shoes, balmorals, etc. [11 13 5t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, No. 508 WALNUT Street.

Hold Regular Sales of

REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.

Handbills of each property issued separately.

1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.

Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers.

Sale on Monday, Nov. 18, will include—

ELEGANT FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE RESIDENCE—Built in the best manner, expressly for the occupancy of the present owner, and finished throughout in superior style, with extra conveniences. No. 1531 Locust street.

ARCH STREET ELEGANT THREE-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE—24 feet 6 inches front, with double back buildings, extra conveniences, and lot 140 feet deep. No. 1723 Arch street.

HANDSOME MODERN RESIDENCE, No. 622 Pine street—Lot 18x100 feet, through to a 20-feet wide street.

MODERN THREE-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, No. 1635 Vine street. Also, two three-story Brick Dwellings in the rear, fronting on Pearl st. [11 6 19t

HANDSOME MODERN RESIDENCE, with side yard, three-story double back buildings, and every convenience, No. 503 Franklin street.

VALUABLE PROPERTY, S. W. corner of Spring Garden and Thirteenth streets; four-story brick residence, with offices, and lot 20 by 100 feet; three fronts.

SEVEN MODERN THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLINGS, with every convenience, Nos. 2411, 2413, 2415, 2417, 2419, 2421, and 2423 N. Sixth street, above York. [11 9 7t

GERMANTOWN—A HANDSOME DOUBLE-POINTED STONE RESIDENCE, with every city convenience, and large Lot of Ground, corner of Chelton and Wayne avenues.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

Sale at Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth street.

HANDSOME WALNUT FURNITURE, PIANO FORTES, CABINET ORGAN, FIRE-PROOF SAFES, VERY ELEGANT MIRRORS, ELEGANT VELVET AND ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS, Etc., Etc.

On Thursday Morning,

At 9 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, a large assortment of furniture, including handsome walnut parlor furniture, covered with hair-cloth, fine green terry, etc. 11 12 2t

HANDSOME WALNUT FURNITURE, ELEGANT STEINWAY GRAND PIANO, HANDSOME BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC.

On Friday Morning.

15th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 1505 Green st., by catalogue. [11 8 6t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

SALE OF FINE FURS FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.

On Thursday Morning,

At 10 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, an assortment of choice Furs for ladies and children, consisting of muffs, capes, and collars of [illegible], royal ermine, mink, Siberian squirrel, fitch, and other furs. Also skating caps, carriage robe, lap blankets, etc. [11 12 2t

SALE OF CHOICE DUTCH FLOWERING ROOTS.

On Thursday Morning,

At 12 o'clock, at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold by catalogue, a large assortment of choice Dutch Flowering Roots, just received by steamer from Europe. The assortment comprises double and single Acquicinths, Narcissus, Tulips, Crocus Armosues, etc. [11 12 2t

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FINE CARPETS, PIANO FORTES, MIRRORS, PAINTINGS, FIRE-PROOF CHESTS, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street will be sold the elegant Furniture of a family declining housekeeping, including parlor, chamber, dining-room, and kitchen furniture. [11 13 3t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 240 MARKET Street, Philadelphia. (Premises formerly occupied by Messrs. Pancoast & Warnock, Auctioneers.)

CARRIAGES.

BECKHAUS & ALLGAIER

Respectfully invite attention to their large and varied stock of

SUPERIOR FAMILY CARRIAGES

Of latest styles, with all the most recent improvements of finish.

ELEGANT LANDAU,

Just completed.

Also, CLARENCE COACHES AND COUPES of different styles.

MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,

NO. 1204 FRANKFORD AVENUE,

Above Girard Avenue. [11 8 fmw6m

BLANK BOOKS.

HIGHEST PREMIUM AWARDED FOR

BLANK BOOKS,

BY THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

WM. F. MURPHY'S SONS,

No. 339 CHESNUT Street,

Blank Book Manufacturers, Steam Power Printers, and Stationers.

A full assortment of BLANK BOOKS AND COUNTING-HOUSE STATIONERY constantly on hand. 11 4 mwf1m

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC.

L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
Three doors above Walnut.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers.

SHARPE & THOMSON,
5 27 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

FAITH AND WORKS.

Sermon Delivered Last Evening by the Rev. Newman Hall, at the Church of the Epiphany, Fifteenth and Chesnut Streets.

[SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

Last evening, according to announcement, Rev. Newman Hall, D.D., of Surrey Chapel, London, preached at the Church of the Epiphany, Fifteeth and Chesnut streets. The desire to hear an English clergyman—and especially the Rev. Dr. Hall, whose mission to this country is fraught with such Christian motives—attracted a great assemblage at the church. Shortly after 6 o'clock the people began to assemble, and long before the services commenced the house contained one of the largest congregations, if not *the* largest, that ever assembled within its walls. The upper galleries were filled; the steps to the altar were crowded, and the chancel was filled. Hundreds came who could gain no entrance, and went away disappointed. At quarter past 8 o'clock the services commenced, conducted by Rev. Dr. Newton and assistants. After the introductory worship, Rev. Dr. Hall occupied the pulpit, and preached a sermon which enrapt the congregation with its impressiveness. The language was simple, and went direct to the hearts of his hearers. The arguments were so clear and the illustrations so perfect, that none could fail to comprehend them in all their phases. The whole audience gave the most profound attention, and drank in the words of truth as they fell from the speaker's lips.

Rev. Dr. Hall chose for his subject "Faith and Works." We give an abstract of his able sermon:—

"*What doth it profit, my brethren, though a man say he hath faith, and have not works? can faith save him?*"—James ii, 14.

Does not this passage, as first read, seem at variance with others? Yet this is a passage of Scripture having a fundamental truth of Evangelical religion. Saved otherwise than by simple faith! saved otherwise than by grace! Is it indeed so—"What can it profit if a man say he hath faith, and have not works?" How is it that we hope to be saved? But says many a guilty one in this church to-night—"It is by grace—grace alone I hope to be saved. I was so guilty and polluted that I could have had no hope whatever to deliver myself from these guilty stains. I was such a sinner that I could only be saved by grace. Whatever others may think, I was not only so guilty, but so wicked and helpless, so unable to resist temptation, so unable to get free from the bonds of death, that if I am saved at all it must be by grace. If another declares that he can be saved by his works, or his prayers, or his own reformation, it is not I. It is only by grace I hope to be saved. By the grace of God 'I am what I am;' for my best obedience falls short of what God requires. My holiest action, my very best day which I have experienced, has faults in it; and therefore if I am saved, it must be by grace. And even if I would obey perfectly from the present time, this would not obliterate the past debt; this would not absolve me from the large debt I have been contracting in former times; and therefore, if saved, it must be by grace. And the salvation is so great, the favor of God, to be accounted His child, to be received in His glorious abode, I could never dare to merit them. Even if I should dream of escaping punishment, I never could expect to deserve such a Heaven as is promised in the Bible; and therefore I must be saved by grace."

Another again:—"All works of obedience that are worth anything, are works of trust, that proceed from the Lord. If the works are good works, and are works of trust, therefore trust must precede the works in faith. And so it must be by grace that I am saved." Another:—"This disposition to do good works; this desire to be holy; and this ability to be holy; that must come from Him; and thus if saved at all it is to be by His grace." It is grace throughout! God's grace gave me Jesus, and without Jesus I could never be saved, and therefore it must be by grace. Christ's death on the cross obtains for me redemption and eternal life; and what was that death of Christ but a marvellous act of grace? and therefore it must be by grace that I am saved. Then the heart is influenced by the truth. What truth? The truth respecting Jesus. The truth of God's grace. The very truth that impresses the man as the truth of God's love; therefore it must be by grace. I can do nothing without the help of the Holy Spirit, and the Holy Spirit is given; and therefore it must be by grace. It is the gracious influence of God's Spirit. By grace I must be saved, if at all. And then let me think of the actual result. What a change has taken place in my condition! I was guilty—condemned and an outcast—driven away from God. I was pardoned! I returned! I was taken home! A friend—a child, God my Father—heaven my home! What a change of condition! Surely this is such a change of condition as can be attributed to nothing but grace. What a character I once had! No love for God! Now I love Him—not as I ought, but as I would; and there is love as there was not once. I was blind, but now I see—not as clearly as I ought, but as clearly as I can. I see human depravity, utterly unworthy. I see the loveliness of Jesus, the beauty of holiness. What a change! It must be by grace that this change has taken place. What a change! I once had no expectation, no hope. I looked forward to dreariness and darkness; the future was terrible. But now I am looking to heaven as my future home, and death has lost its sting. What a wonderful change of expectation! Such a change as this must have been caused only by grace."

Each one surely has a right to say:—

"Amazing grace, how sweet the sound.
 That saved a wretch like me.
I once was lost, but now am found,
 So blind, but now I see."

It may have been a command that impressed my mind, yet it was grace that caused me to be impressed by it. It may have been some startling event in Divine Providence that first aroused me, but it was grace by which I was aroused, through that providence. Every good resolution that I treasure, I treasure by the help of Divine grace. Under those early advantages of parents and home, yet they were early advantages given me under which I could improve only by grace:—

"Grace first inscribed my name
 In God's eternal book,
'Twas grace that gave me to the Lamb,
 Who all my sorrows took.

"Grace led my roving feet
 To tread the heavenly road;
And new supplies each hour I meet,
 While pressing on to God.

"Grace taught my soul to pray,
 And made my eyes o'erflow,
'Twas grace that kept me to this day,
 And will not let me go."

I have hope, because I can be saved by grace. I should be in despair if I believed that I could not have grace. The mountain I have to climb—it is so slippery; the mountain is so steep, and I am so wicked. I shall never be able to climb it unless the Almighty's hand holds me; then I shall not slip. And if His hand holds me it is by grace. Then I shall never perish!

"Grace shall complete what grace begins,
To save from sorrows and from sins;
The work that wisdom undertakes
Eternal Mercy ne'er forsakes."

"By grace are ye saved," says the apostle, "it is the gift of God, but not of works lest any man should boast." The text says:—"What doth it profit if a man say he hath faith and have not works?" Shall faith save him? How shall we reconcile this?

Once I was at Geneva, that beautiful city on that beautiful lake, with the Jura mountains on the one side and the "Blanc" range on the other, and the deep blue water of the Rhine rushing under those fairy-like bridges, and the lake fringed with a beautiful row of villages and towns! That city reminds us of the Puritans who took refuge there from persecution, before your Pilgrim fathers came over here. That city, which is connected so much with the name of Calvin and the Reformation—Calvin who so earnestly taught the doctrine that "by faith we are saved!"

I remember well on one occasion visiting that city, of going to his tomb, going to his church, entering his pulpit—the pulpit where Knox many a time preached—and of entering into conversation with some English visitors, and especially with one gentleman—a skeptical man—in which we touched upon the doctrine of salvation by faith "Well," said he, "it is easy if we are all to be saved by faith! Men may do just as they like, and then come and have faith and are saved." I picked up the argument, and we were having a sharp discussion, standing upon Calvin's pulpit. Soon after a person connected with the church, hearing the conversation, said, "Works are the thermometer of faith. The thermometer does not make the heat, but shows it. A Christian always does good works. But he does not good works to purchase salvation; he does good works because he has got salvation. Because God is his father, he loves his Father; he trusts his Father; and because he loves and trusts his Father he obeys Him. Good works are the fruit of being saved. Faith is a life, and the Christian obeys the new instinct that is given him. Faith is the inward power which shows itself in outward works. There must be faith before there can be works, and if there is faith there will certainly be the works. Works are the thermometer of faith." And so we can understand the text—"What doth it profit, if a man say he hath faith and have not works." Can faith save him? Let us look at the argument in this passage. There is no contradiction! Is it such faith as is spoken of in the text that can save him? If a man say he hath faith and have not the works—will that secure his future salvation? The Apostle does not say, "Can faith save a man?" Of course; but *such* faith when the man says "he hath faith but not works!" As an illustration:—If a brother or sister be naked or destitute of daily food, and when ye turn unto them, do ye interfere and say, "be ye warmed and fed?" notwithstanding that, you give them no things which are needful to the body—what doth it profit? What doth charity profit on such a theory as that? Real charity profiteth you daily; but what does that profit?—not empty words! Charity in words and charity in deeds are two things. Does it help that man if you give him no food or clothes? If it had been real charity it would have helped them—pretended charity won't. Real faith will save us, but pretended faith won't. If he saith he hath faith and hath not works he is dead. They have no faith without works! The true man will show his faith by his deeds. The other will trust to empty words. How can you tell of your faith, my hearers, if ye have not works? You have no works to show any purity, generosity, or loveliness of character or conformity with Christ, who exhibits to all His godliness by His words. You exhibit your faith by your deeds. The existence of faith is seen by the works that have been done. We are saved by works and by faith; but the works are the result of faith, and both the faith and the works are the result of Divine grace. True faith is that which produces good works, and no works are good but the works that come from faith. Faith is reliance, and reliance will always bring works. If you are ill, and are attended by a physician, and recover, are you not saved by faith? and are you not saved by works also? Both are true. Works, by taking the physcian's medicine, and submitting to the surgeon's operation—attending to his directions—saved by works! Faith, in that you rely upon his statements, you believe in him. If you had not taken heed to his directions, you had not relied; you are cured by faith and by works.

Rely upon this guide—that your works show your faith, and that your faith will always result in works. What is the explanation of the clause, "Faith worketh love?" The natural result of the one is a practical manifestation, and that manifestation is in itself the symbol of a true faith; and faith is a work of God's grace.

By faith, if saved at all; but true faith, faith that manifests itself in our daily lives; faith that shows itself in works. No pretended faith, because that is false, and can have no virtue. By works we live; not by bad works, but by good, for such cometh from true faith, and true faith cometh from God. If you have a prodigal son, who has left his father's house and gone astray into the world, you seek to regain that son through the instrumentality of faith. You send him letters of tenderest regard; you tell him of your deep and abiding love; you urge him to return, giving him assurance that he is loved—and he returns. Now that was true faith, which resulted in good works. The works were dependent upon the faith; the faith could not have resulted but in good works. And thus we live by faith, which cometh of the grace of God, and by works, which are the necessary concomitants of faith. We cannot separate the two—they are inseparable. They work together, and through God's grace accomplish good. Are there any here who have the true faith? If there are, they can be picked out. Their daily works will show their faith. And if they have the one and do the other they are Christians—for God worketh through their faith good things.

Let it not be said of you, dear brother, as it was in the text, "What doth it profit, if a man say he hath faith, and have not works." Why live in mere empty form? God should work in you to will and to do—for His holy cause. But the true works are not those which come from impure thoughts—the giving to the poor that your neighbors may know that you do! Not giving your money to philanthropic enterprises, that it may be spread abroad! Not going to church, and going through the formality of faith! No, its works manifest themselves in the simplest works you do. If you are engaged in business, your integrity will be increased. If it is at home, your love will be increased. If it is through the world—anywhere—your Christianity will surely manifest itself in good works. Remember that Faith worketh love.

At the close of the sermon Rev. Newman Hall offered a brief and fervent prayer, and pronounced the benediction, when the vast audience dispersed.

FURNITURE.

WILLIAM WITTFELD.

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

CABINET FURNITURE,

NOS. 64, 66 AND 68 NORTH SECOND ST.,

Below Arch, West Side, Philadelphia

Calls attention to his extensive assortment of FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE comprising:—

SOLID ROSEWOOD
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PARLOR SUITS OF PLUSH,
TERRY, REPS, AND HAIR CLOTH,
ELEGANT CHAMBER AND
COTTAGE SUITS
BEST DINING ROOM AND
KITCHEN FURNITURE.
ALSO.
WRITING DESKS, MARBLE-TOP STANDS ETC.,

All of which are manufactured by ourselves, of the best materials, and will be sold for cash only, at much lower rates than are offered elsewhere.

N. B.—Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the country. 8 15 3m

WANTS.

WANTED.—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN out of employment are requested to call at the office of the GETTYSBURG ASYLUM FOR INVALID SOLDIERS, No. 1126 CHESNUT Street.

Fair remuneration will be given to those who can bestow their whole time to the business, while those who can give only an hour a day will assist a noble charity. 11*

FINANCIAL.

500 MILES

OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

Running West from Omaha

Across the Continent,

ARE NOW COMPLETED.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company have built a longer line of railroad in the last eighteen months than was ever built by any other company in the same time, and they will continue the work with the same energy until completed. The Western Division is being pushed rapidly eastward from Sacramento by the Central Pacific Company of California, and it is expected that

THE ENTIRE GRAND LINE

to the Pacific will be open for business in 1870. MORE THAN ONE-THIRD OF THE WORK HAS ALREADY BEEN DONE, MORE THAN ONE-THIRD OF THE WHOLE LINE IS NOW IN RUNNING ORDER, AND MORE LABORERS ARE NOW EMPLOYED UPON IT THAN EVER BEFORE. More than

Forty Million Dollars in Money

Have already been expended by the two powerful companies that have undertaken the enterprise, and there is no lack of funds for its most vigorous prosecution.

The Union Pacific Company therefore offer their First Mortgage Bonds to the public with the assurance that they represent one of the largest and most valuable corporate properties in the world. The first question asked by an investor is, "Are the bonds safe?" The second, "Are they profitable?" To answer, in brief—

1. The early completion of the whole line is as certain as any future business event can be.

2. The Union Pacific Railroad bonds are issued upon what promises to be one of the most profitable lines of railroad in the country. For many years it must be the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific; and being without competition, it can maintain remunerative rates.

3. The net earnings of the sections already finished are *several times greater* than the gold interest upon the First Mortgage Bonds upon such sections, and if not another mile of the road were built, the part already completed would not only pay interest and expenses, but be profitable to the Company.

4. The Union Pacific Railroad Bonds can be issued only as the road progresses, and therefore can never be in the market unless they represent a *bona fide* property.

5. Their amount is strictly limited by law to a sum equal to what is granted by the U. S. Government, and for which it takes a *second* lien as its security. This amount upon the first 517 miles west from Omaha is only $16,000 per mile.

6. The fact that the U. S. Government considers a second lien upon the road a good investment, and that some of the shrewdest railroad builders of the country have already paid in five million dollars upon the stock (which is to them a third lien), may well inspire confidence in a first lien.

7. Although it is not claimed that there can be any better securities than Governments, there are parties who consider a first mortgage upon such a property as this the very best security in the world, and who sell their Governments to re-invest in these bonds—thus securing a greater interest.

8. As the Union Pacific Railroad bonds are offered for the present at ninety cents on the dollar, and accrued interest, they are the cheapest security in the market, being more than fifteen per cent. less than United States stocks.

9. At the current rate of premium on gold, they pay

OVER NINE PER CENT. INTEREST.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS whose principal is so amply provided for, and whose interest is so thoroughly secured, must be classed among the *safest* investments. They pay

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,

And are offered for the present at NINETY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, and accrued interest at Six Per Cent. in Currency from July 1.

Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by
WILLIAM PAINTER & CO, No. 36 S. Third st.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street.
J. E. LEWARS & CO., S. Third street.
THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.

In Wilmington, Delaware, by
R. R. ROBINSON & CO.

And in New York at the Company's Office, No. 20 NASSAU Street, and by
CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, 7 Nassau st.
CLARK, DODGE & CO, Bankers, No. 51 Wall st.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 Wall st.,

And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States. Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP, showing the progress of the work, and resources for construction, etc., may be obtained of the Company's advertised Agents, or will be sent free on application.

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,
NEW YORK.

October 28, 1867. 11 7mwf

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.

CAPITAL...$500,000

DIRECTORS.

N. B. BROWNE,	EDWARD W. CLARK,
CLARENCE H. CLARK,	ALEXANDER HENRY,
JOHN WELSH,	S. A. CALDWELL,
J. GILLINGHAM FELL	HENRY C. GIBSON,

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Office in the Fire-proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street, above Fourth.

This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—

Coupon Bonds	$1 per $1000
Registered Bonds and Securities	50 cents per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion	$1·25 per $1000
Silver Coin or Bullion	$2 per $1000
Gold or Silver Plate	$1 per $100

Cash Boxes or small tin boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited, $25 a year.

The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS at $20, $30, $40, $50, and $75 a year, according to size and location.

Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.

Interest allowed on Money Deposits.

This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.

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ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

OPERA GLASSES.

A large and fine assortment of OPERA GLASSES in every style; BARDOU'S and other makes.

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11 1fmwlmrp NO. 728 CHESNUT ST.

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OF

Gold, Steel, and Vulcanite Frames.

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JAS. H. ORNE, SON & CO.,

CHESNUT STREET, BELOW SEVENTH,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

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ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETINGS.

By late arrivals we have a full assortment of the,

BEST ENGLISH MAKES.

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ENGLISH AND FRENCH

AXMINSTERS,
ROYAL WILTONS, AND
VELVET

CARPETINGS,

ALL THE NEW EXHIBITION DESIGNS.

Now in Store and for sale by

JAS. H. ORNE, SON & CO.,

CHESNUT STREET, BELOW SEVENTH.

THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETINGS,

IN GREAT VARIETY OF DESIGN.

OIL CLOTHS,

In Sheets from one yard to eight yards wide.

HENDERSON & CO.'S ALL-WORSTED VENETIANS.

JAS. H. ORNE, SON & CO.,

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FALL STOCK OF CARPETINGS.

Just Opened, a Full Assortment of
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
3-PLY INGRAINS,
AND EXTRA SUPERFINE INGRAIN CARPETINGS.

OIL CLOTH, 12, 18, and 24 feet sheets.
COIR MATTINGS, RUGS, Etc.

J. T. DELACROIX,
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832 CARPETINGS. 832

ARCH STREET.

FALL STOCK NOW OPEN

AT THE

ARCH STREET CARPET WAREHOUSE

JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,

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NOTICE.

LEEDOM & SHAW,

NO. 910 ARCH STREET,

BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH STREETS,

Will continue to sell their stock of

CARPETINGS

AT PRICES TO CORRESPOND WITH LOW RENT AND EXPENSES,

AND WILL OPEN DAILY NEW GOODS,

As they do not expect to move. [8 27 3mrp

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ROCKHILL & WILSON,

CLOTHING HOUSE,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

We offer to the public the largest and best selected Stock of Ready-made Clothing in the City, for Men's and Boys' Wear.

Also, an elegant assortment of Piece Goods, which we will make to order for Men and Boys, at reasonable prices, and in the most approved styles.

Always on hand a full assortment of Fall and Winter Overcoats and Business Coats, Coachmen's Coats, Hunting Coats, New Style Walking Coats, Pants and Vests, of all descriptions.

Boys' Ready-made Clothing in great variety.

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LADIES' FINE CLOAKS.

NOW OPEN

The handsomest stock we have ever exhibited, comprising Garments in the most desirable materials, and of the most fashionble colors, in great variety, and which we will sell at

POPULAR PRICES.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

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SPECIALTIES

IN

RICH BLACK DRESS SILKS.

We have just received a Case of

FINE LYONS SILKS,

Purchased under advantageous circumstances, of qualities varying from

$4 to $5·50,

To which we respectfully ask the attention of Ladies. These goods will be sold for less than they would cost to import.

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DRESS MAKING DEPARTMENT.

All the Favorite Colors in
PLAIN CORDED POPLINS,
REPS,
EPINGLINES,
VELOURS RUSSE,
And other Rich Fabrics for

WALKING SUITS,

Which we will sell by the yard, or make to order.

LADIES' DRESSES

MADE IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

A large variety of

LADIES' WALKING SUITS

At all times ready-made to put on.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

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GREAT OFFERING

OF

DRESS GOODS AT RETAIL,

COMMENCING ON MONDAY, NOV. 11.

J. M. HAFLEIGH

Will Offer at his New Store,

Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT St.,

A Half Million Dollars Worth of Foreign Dress Goods, to be sold at a Great Sacrifice.

Daily Shipments received from New York to close Importations and Consignments, at ONE HALF THE COST.

MUST BE SOLD IMMEDIATELY.

ARTICLES WILL BE OFFERED AT THE CHEAP BUREAU AT 25 CENTS, EACH WORTH ONE DOLLAR.

CLOAKING CLOTHS REDUCED FROM $10 TO $3·50.

SILK PLUSH REDUCED FROM $20 TO $10. [11 9tf

SILKS AT HALF FORMER PRICES.

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FROM LATE AUCTION SALES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,

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BARGAINS IN ALL KINDS

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FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

ARMY OVERCOATS.

4000 new and in prime order, just received.
PITKIN & CO.,
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ARMY BLANKETS.

A VERY LARGE LOT OF No. 1 GOVERNMENT BLANKETS, twenty-five pairs in a bale, and weighing from ten to twelve pounds per pair, for sale at great bargains.
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TREMENDOUS BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS.

DRESS GOODS AT HALF PRICE.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK TO BE CLOSED OUT.

Plaid Dress Goods, 12½c., cost 30c.
Good qualities and styles of Dress Goods, 18c.
Plain, Plaid, and Mixed Poplins, 25, 31, 37c.
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$1·25 All-wool French Poplins reduced to 87½c.
$2·75 Silk and Wool Rep Poplins, reduced to $2.
Rich Printed Wool Poplins, 87½c., worth $1·25.
50 and 75c. French Chintzes reduced to 50c.

SILKS AT REDUCED PRICES.
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SHAWLS AT REDUCED PRICES.
MUSLINS AT NEARLY THE OLD PRICES.

All the best brands and qualities.

NEW STYLES OF PRINTS.

All the best makes, 6, 10, 12, 15c.

CANTON FLANNELS.

All the best makes at greatly reduced prices.

GREAT BARGAINS IN BLANKETS.

Good Blankets, large sizes, from $3·50 to $6 per pair.

LOT ENGLISH BLANKETS,

EXTRA LARGE SIZE, SLIGHTLY SOILED, CLOSING OUT AT $10, COST $18 TO IMPORT.

FINE BALMORAL SKIRTS.

A large assortment of fine English Balmorals at about one-half the cost of importation.

H. STEEL & SON,
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WE ARE DAILY RECEIVING THE NEWEST STYDES OF

LADIES' CLOAKINGS,

WHICH WE OFFER AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

IN ADDITION TO A FULL LINE OF

FANCY CASSIMERES,
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MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,

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MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS ETC.

PARIS NOVELTIES

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BONNETS,
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Has all the novelties in FALL MILLINERY, for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

Also, Crapes, Silks, Ribbons, Velvets, Flowers, Feathers, Frames, etc. Milliners supplied. 8 16

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JOHN C. ARRISON,

NOS. 1 AND 3 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILA.,

Would invite the attention of gentlemen to his extensive assortment of

FURNISHING GOODS,

Consisting of Silk Shirts and Drawer
Cartwright & Warner's Merino Shirts and Drawers,
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English Swansdown Canton Flannel, made to J. A.'s express order, for Shirts and Drawers.
Also, Gentlemen's Wrappers, Hosiery, Glove Stocks, Ties, etc. etc. 1 22rp

600 ARCH STREET. 600

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NEW AND DESIRABLE

GOODS FOR HOUSEKEEPERS

FINE

SWISS CARVED BRACKETS,

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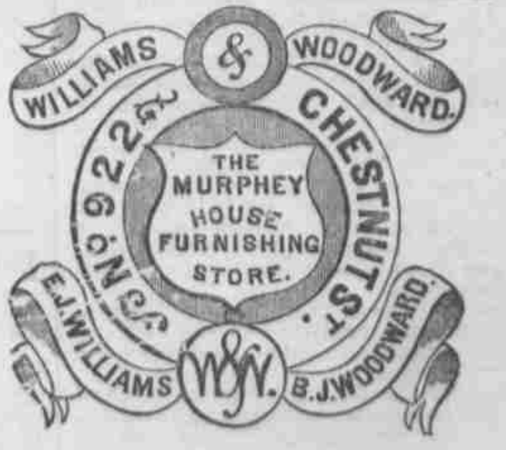
BOOK-SHELVES AND LADDERS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